

THE POLYANTHA ROSE, PINKIE

# ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

J. HORACE McFARLAND, L.H.D.





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#### INTRODUCTION



It WAS the famous Greek poetess Sappho who first called the rose the "Queen of Flowers," and there are few who would disagree. Since the very dawn of history, roses have been associated with all kinds of human activities, and they form an inseparable part of our historical, social and artistic heritage. They are by far the best known and beloved of all garden flowers, and they are grown in all countries of the world. They know no race, creed or station, and they

honor or adorn alike the poor and the rich. They serve as a common

denominator in a variety of human relationships.

The cosmopolitan character of roses is attributable to their ease of culture, their infinite variations and their appeal to our esthetic sense of beauty. The exquisite colorings, delightful fragrance and beautiful forms are appreciated and enjoyed by every individual who would call himself a human being.

In many countries rose growing has become a great industry. For the past fifty years in the United States it has grown steadily, and thousands of men and women receive their livelihood in the commercial production of rose plants and cut blooms. Each year some twenty-five million bushes go into the gardens of America, and vast numbers of people enjoy roses in their homes, their gardens and their public parks.

No one could more appropriately write a book such as "Roses of the World in Color" than Dr. J. Horace McFarland, nor is anyone better qualified. For more than seventy-five years he has loved roses with a passion few, if any, have experienced. To him must go the credit for much of the popularization and spread of interest in roses in the United States. Not only has he understood and appreciated the sociological and recreational values of an absorbing hobby but he has inspired others to grow, enjoy and love roses as no other person has done.

He has been the guiding spirit in the development and growth of the American Rose Society, has served as its President, and for twenty-eight years edited its yearbook of rose progress, the American Rose Annual. Much of his knowledge of roses has been gained through observation of the thousands of different varieties grown in

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his famous Breeze Hill Garden. In fact, many of the illustrations in this book were made from blooms from his plantings.

No American rose grower is better known or more highly respected outside our own country. Early in his work with the American Rose Society, Doctor McFarland established friendly and coöperative relationships with the rose leaders of the entire world, and he has been quick to recognize, appreciate and publicize their accomplishments. He has spoken and written more about roses than any other individual. It is little wonder that he is affectionately called the Dean of American Rosarians

"Roses of the World in Color" is a milestone in rose literature. In addition to being profusely illustrated, the text emphasizes the qualities and limitations of the varieties described and gives them a new meaning in terms of human effort that increases our appreciation of them. The pedantic textbook quality so often found in horticultural writings is refreshingly lacking. The technical aspects of growing roses and the details of protection against depredating insects and diseases are kept to the essentials.

Here are the world's best roses as seen by the preëminent rosarian who loves and understands them.

R. C. Allen, Ph.D.

Executive Secretary American Rose Society

Harrisburg, Pa. June 1, 1947



#### **PREFACE**



Like the first two editions, this book is offered to satisfy the desire of rose lovers to know what a particular rose looks like. From the time I began my relationship with the American Rose Society in 1916, I have seen a handful of amateur rosarians swell to an ardent, informed group numbered in the thousands. These are intelligent folk always eager to learn more and to spread the gospel of rose lore and rose love to others. To them this book is affectionately dedicated.

A lifetime of almost ninety years has not been enough to teach me all there is to know about roses. There is cause for it to be called Queen of Flowers. I have grown, photographed, written about and color-printed roses for most of these years, and I still want to shout about them from the rooftop! The ideal of the American Rose Society to see "A rose for every home, a bush for every garden" is much closer to realization than it was thirty years ago, but there are still countless backyards across the country that the rose could glorify and unnumbered cities and towns that would be uplifted by a community rose garden.

This book is not by any means intended to be a dictionary of the rose. It is a picture book primarily, with enough text provided to set the rosarian on the right road toward getting acquainted with the particular variety in question. In addition, other good roses are included in the text, even when there is no illustration for them. The selection thus made is quite arbitrary, and no apology is offered for omissions other than the obvious limitations of space.

Had it not been for the kindness of the customer-friends of the Mount Pleasant Press, who graciously permitted the use of many of the color plates, this book would have been impossibly expensive to produce. To them I express my deep gratitude.

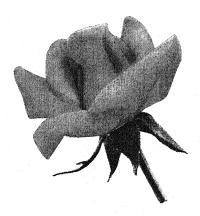
In order to make reference easy, both the text and the illustrations have been arranged in alphabetical order. In most cases this makes the description of each rose fall pretty close to its illustration. The name of the originator and introducer, with the year of introduction, is given, together with such remarks as I have found applicable, largely from personal observation. The brief History of the

#### ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

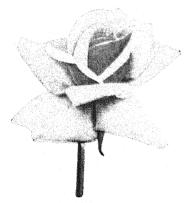
Rose and Suggestions for Growing Roses, which start the book, are provided in the hope of sending the reader on a search for more detailed information on both subjects.

The rose has brought me some of the most lasting satisfactions of my life. It has given me an interest in many sidelines of scientific research, in plant explorations all over the globe, in the organization and promotion and continuance of a society of kindred spirits. Perhaps best of all are the rose friends it has brought me in many lands and covering a span of generations. To know that the love of the rose is truly universal and deeply implanted in the souls of men is enough to make one hope that in many other matters the world may soon get together in common fellowship.

Harrisburg, Pa. June 1, 1947 I. Horack McFarland



#### HISTORY OF THE ROSE



THAT all the world loves roses is trite, but also true. As man advances in civilization, as he moves from country to country, he takes with him his beloved roses, and America has thousands of evidences of this distribution of the rose through love for it.

Many rose lovers assume that there is divine purpose in the name of the rose, which, as stated by the late Dr. E. H. Wilson, runs as follows: "In English, French, German, Danish and Norwegian its name is rose; in Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian and

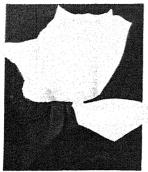
Latin it is rosa; in Swedish it is ros; in Dutch roos; in Bohemian ruze; in Hungarian rosza; in Greek rhodon."

To survey rose advance for a century would really involve a new form of the study of advancing civilization. The old Baconian implication that "Men come to build stately sooner than to garden finely" would be confirmed by such a study.

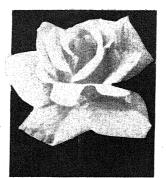
England and France particularly developed both roses and rose literature. John Lindley's "Monograph" of 1820 set up a rose classification still rather closely followed, and in general harmony with the classification of Linnæus. Miss Ellen Willmott's monumental "The Genus Rosa" came in 1910 as an authoritative modern presentation in picture and in description of the rose family. In France the classic "Les Roses" of Redoute and Thory, in three vo umes of great beauty and detailed analysis, set a landmark in 1835.

American rose books were at first too much a reprint of English history and practice. The historian Parkman, the nurseryman Parsons, and, best of all, the rosarian H. B. Ellwanger, developed a changing point of view for this continent. Within the past quarter-century many rose books have been written in America and much rose lore has taken form.\* In 1916 the first issue of the American

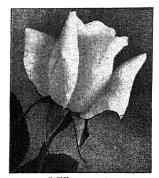
\*Current useful books on the rose are:
A Book About Roses. S. Reynolds Hole. Longmans Green & Co., New York.
Climbing Roses. G. A. Stevens. The Macmillan Co., New York.
How to Grow Roses. McFarland, Pyle. The Macmillan Co., New York.
Modern Roses III. J. Horace McFarland. J. Horace McFarland Co., Harrisburg, Pa.
My Friend the Rose. Francis E. Lester. J. Horace McFarland Co., Harrisburg, Pa.
Old Roses. Mrs. Frederick Love Keays. The Macmillan Co., New York.
What Every Rose Grower Should Know. American Rose Society, Harrisburg, Pa.



Mrs. A. R. Waddell. (See page 170.)



Edith Nellie Perkins. (See page 59.)



Willowmere. (See page 282.)

PINK ROSES THAT HAVE SUCCEEDED

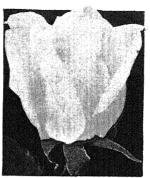
Rose Annual summarized rose practice for the amateur, and each year this publication provides data, descriptions and details that serve to knit together the growing fraternity of rose lovers in America who make and maintain public and private gardens to show forth the rose. In 1930 appeared "Modern Roses," describing, for the first time in uniform terms, all the roses found then to be in world commerce—2511 in number. "Modern Roses II" followed in 1940, and "Modern Roses III," describing 5284 varieties and species of commercial, historical or botanical importance, is just off the press. Each year persistent inquiry brings to publication in the American Rose Annual similar uniform descriptions of any new roses originated anywhere in civilization.

The rose may be followed for centuries before Christ, but an arbitrary beginning for modern rose chronology might be the birth of the first Hybrid Tea rose, named La France, in France in 1867. It is very sure that the younger Guillot, who, at his home in Lyon-Monplaisir, combined the Hybrid Perpetual rose Mme. Victor Verdier with the Tea rose Mme. Bravy, did not know that he was starting a new rose era. Nor did the Englishman George Paul, who in 1872, apparently without knowledge of what La France meant, sent out a hybrid between the Tea rose Mme. de Tartas and the Hybrid Perpetual Prince Camille de Rohan as Cheshunt Hybrid, realize that he too had begun the production of a new race of roses.

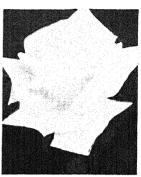
It is not surprising that as the rose gained in ascendency in Europe especially, the demand that its bloom should be enjoyable over a longer season brought about the insistent efforts of the hybridizers to extend the bloom-time of the rose—or to cause it to recur, in the proper phrase. When these first Hybrid Teas came to light they were not so named, and the catalogues of that time show the dominance



Sœur Thérèse. (See page 252.)



President Herbert Hoover. (See page 219.)



Golden Emblem. (See page 87.)

Among the Yellow and Bicolor Roses

of the Hybrid Perpetual, or Hybrid Remontant class as it was sometimes called, with considerable groups of varieties classified by the painstaking author William Paul in 1848 into thirty-eight groups under the two headings of Summer Roses and Autumnal Roses.

Then came another momentous change, after the Hybrid Tea was originated in 1867. It was when the great French grower, Mons. J. Pernet-Ducher, after repeated trials, brought about a union between the Hybrid Perpetual Antoine Ducher and the Austrian Copper rose, giving rise to the variety Soleil d'Or. (The actual combination was with Persian Yellow, a semi-double form of the Austrian Copper, or Rosa fætida.) The hybridization carried over into the Hybrid Perpetual bloom-stream tints of copper and orange that had heretofore been wholly unattainable to the hybridizers. Not long after, this same Frenchman of genius brought the Tea rose into the combination, and thus came into existence what he later generally classed as the Pernetiana type.

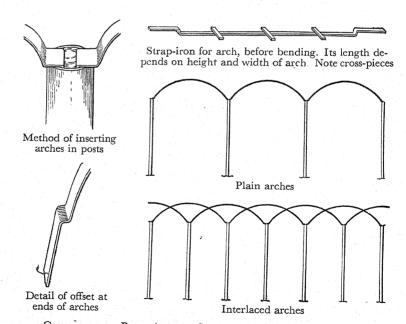
The roses of which I have been writing are relatively dwarf in habit, and generally can be called garden roses. There came into existence other forms, one of real importance resting upon the surprisingly useful *Rosa multiflora* of Japan. A dwarf form of it gave rise to what we now call the Polyantha group, including at first roses with clustered flowers, of dwarf habit, and with a tendency to continued bloom.

Not many of the species originally considered by Linnæus had the climbing habit, by which is meant a disposition to grow long shoots, there being no rose with the actual clinging ability of a true climber. The so-called climbing roses of my boyhood were few in number and low in attractiveness. Queen of the Prairies was an American variety that, after 1843, began to be known and used as a climber. The

really great advance in developing this class to vast usefulness came when an English engineer working in China sent home a rose that he found in a Chinese garden, which the friend who received it called Engineer. Seeing its unique value, Charles Turner, an English nurseryman, got possession of all of the plants, then propagated and distributed this rose as Turner's Crimson Rambler. Awarded a gold medal by the National Rose Society of England in 1893, it quickly crossed the Atlantic and became the dominant climbing rose of America.

Just when another of these Oriental native roses first reached the United States I do not know, but *Rosa Wichuraiana*, circulated as the Memorial Rose, did attract much attention, which it deserved. It was soon taken into the stream of the climbing roses, showing a tendency to carry along larger size as well as richer color.

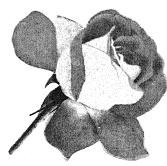
Resting on these two bases, the Multiflora and the Wichuraiana of Japan, which in the hybrids are not easily distinguished, the really rich stream of hardy or nearly hardy climbers has reached great importance both in Europe and in America.



Constructing Rose Arches, Such as Shown on Page 206

The posts are made of 1½-inch or 2-inch new or second-hand iron pipe, set in a simple concrete base. The arches are made of 1½-inch x ½-inch strap-iron, with 6-inch "heels" to hold them in place. The 8-inch cross-bars keep the roses from twisting.

#### SUGGESTIONS FOR GROWING ROSES



IT IS not difficult to have good roses anywhere in America on a square yard of land exposed to the sunshine half of the day, with soil that will grow one husky weed. Indeed, it is reverently assumed that the Creator intended all the earth to have roses, because natural or "wild" roses have developed all over the planet.

The author hopes that many who read these words may be encouraged to indulge without

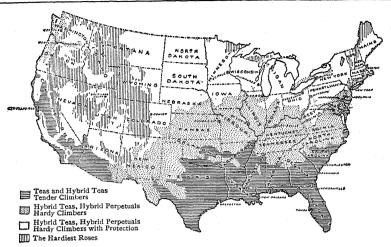
prejudice in the delightful adventure of rose growing. Much "hokum" has been written about roses, and the long lists of "don'ts," "musts," and "must nots," together with difficult requirements as to soil, exposure, fertilization, etc., mostly inherited from foreign tradition, have deterred many from enjoying roses they might easily have

The aspiring amateur needs mostly to consider only three broad types of roses, though he may have a most interesting excursion into several thousand varieties within these classes. He must know about Bedding roses, about Climbing roses, and about Shrub roses.

Bedding roses include those found mostly in gardens, growing from 6 inches to 3 or 4 feet in height, and planted frequently in considerable numbers of one variety. These bedding roses include the Teas, Hybrid Teas, Polyanthas, and Hybrid Perpetuals. The name Floribunda has been applied to certain newer free blooming Hybrid Polyantha roses and to some older ones as well, but the term is not yet recognized as distinguishing a definitely separate class.

Of very great importance, at least to the author, are the CLIMBING roses, none of which truly climb by any natural means of attachment to a support. Usually they are of robust growth, and their long shoots may be trained or allowed to scramble over or against any support. Nearly all the bedding roses above mentioned have developed climbing forms, and there are some most interesting climbers without counterpart among the bedding types. Varieties of these will be found described as Hybrid Multiflora, Hybrid Wichuraiana, Noisette, Banksia, Bracteata, and Gigantea.

Shrub roses are dominantly the taller-growing classes, including those survivals that are native to the land as "wild" roses, or have been introduced to it as species from other countries.



THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ROSE ZONE MAP
The Zones have been determined upon frost information

#### CHOOSING YOUR ROSES

AS AN aid in selecting roses, there is above presented the Rose Zone Map prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture for the American Rose Society, which shows observed frost lines but not necessarily lines of rose endurance. The aspiring rose grower can have any rose anywhere if he is willing to take trouble enough. The map gives a suggestion that may guide choice, though it should not confine choice.

Thus, in the far North it is unwise to undertake to grow Tea roses, and Hybrid Teas can be had only with careful winter protection. Several shrub roses have been produced for temperatures of forty degrees below zero, and in the colder but not coldest regions many of the species roses, some of the hardy climbers, and the Hybrid Perpetual roses can be depended upon.

The great central area of the United States is well served by the Hybrid Tea roses and by almost all others herein described. In the extreme South may be used not only the Tea roses but the Banksia, Bracteata, Noisette, and Gigantea types. Everywhere common sense needs to be used, modified by the spirit of rose adventure.

Reference is made to the American Rose Society, members of which can always get information as to the safe roses for their im-

mediate vicinity through conference with other members and by consulting the department printed each year in the American Rose Annual as "The Proof of the Pudding." Here members of the Society all over America tell of their successes and their failures in plain language, without any reservations. There is also opportunity to make inquiry of the nearest member of the Committee of Consulting Rosarians, who will gladly answer questions.

#### WHEN TO PLANT ROSES

IT IS always safe to plant roses in early spring, just as soon as the ground can be worked. In the South particularly, and in some sections of the North, autumn planting is successful. The use of common sense and inquiry of honest tradesmen who have a responsible relation to the roses sold, will materially aid the beginner. As time goes on and various successes and failures occur, the amateur will acquire much better control of his rose-planting operations. It is

certain that under all conditions, prompt planting after the roses are received is important, and upon this matter paragraphs are quoted from the little primer, "What Every Rose Grower Should Know":

Because rose plants lose their vitality steadily from the time they are taken out of the ground by the nurseryman until they are planted in the garden, it is important to make that interval as short as possible. This is one of the most potent reasons for planting in the autumn, for the nurseryman digs all his rose plants in the fall, storing them over winter in his "cellars." It frequently happens that in the spring rush, orders for roses get delayed in the nurseries or in transit, and planting is consequently belated.

In order to make sure that the roses will be on hand for early spring planting, some good rosarians who do not wholly approve of planting in the autumn have found it desirable to buy the roses in late fall and to bury them over winter, tops and all, in a dry part of the garden, under a foot or more of light, dry soil, from which they may be taken as soon as the willow buds crack open in the spring. This method of storing roses at home is usually successful if a dry and sheltered place is found in which to bury them, and if some slight protection is given so that they may be easily unearthed when needed. It is always wise to mark the bundles with a projecting stake, so that there can be no doubt about where to find them in the spring.

Here again, it is urged that with the roses thus at hand, the final planting be early in the spring—just as soon as the ground can be worked. Rose-roots enjoy the cool moistness of the soil in the spring.

#### WHAT KIND OF PLANTS?

MANY kinds of rose plants can be bought. Some years ago millions were sold each spring of "mail-order own-root plants," which came to the buyer as little plants in full leaf. Sometimes some of these roses succeeded. Worn-out and discarded greenhouse roses that have been used for the winter production of cut roses are known as "bench plants," and these also are

offered in spring, usually at low prices. The best plants are those secured from a responsible source as field-grown dormant, budded, or own-root roses. ("Dormant" implies that growth has not begun.)

These plants are also sold in pots or other containers.

The "bench plants" referred to above sometimes succeed, but not often. Not only are they worn out when received, but frequently they have been handled with ruthless disregard of vitality before they are prepared for curbstone or department-store sale. Further, the varieties available are seldom those best for gardens.

The outdoor-grown budded plants are commended as by all means best. Inquiry may be made as to what is meant by a "budded" rose. Because many of the best Hybrid Tea varieties bloom better and grow better when they are supported by a more vigorous root system than the variety can provide for itself, most of the roses in American commerce are of that type. This is not the place to discuss the various understocks used, including Japanese Multiflora, Ragged Robin, Odorata, Canina, etc., but a dependable rose merchant who is standing back of his plants can be expected always to use a suitable understock for each variety. The statement is sometimes made that the understock is a "wild" rose, and that wild shoots may spring from it. This rarely occurs under modern methods, and the "sucker" is easily noted and removed by any reasonably discriminating amateur.

Some of the better department stores offer sound dormant roses, but in general the best source for rose plants is a merchant or a nursery that actually has contact with rose growing, and, as several times before suggested, has definite responsibility. The man who buys roses at the dime-store sometimes gets a dime's worth, but he is really not giving himself a fair chance at rose enjoyment unless he

buys dependable plants, with responsibility back of them.



MUCH nonsense has been printed about soils adapted for roses. The fact that the Creator has caused them to survive all over the continent from north of the Arctic circle to the Isthmus indicates that there is nearly everywhere natural soil adaptability to some sort of rose. Broadly stated, any bit of soil that would grow corn or peas, zinnias or marigolds, or any other

ordinary garden plants, will grow roses. Ordinarily, roses do best in slightly acid soil, and readers of the American Rose Annual are kept acquainted with the "pH" values necessary for success. The beginner, however, need pay little attention to these matters. He does need to have something else than sticky clay, pure sand, or mere coal ashes, in which to plant roses, for they require well-drained soil that will not become too dry and at least a full half-day's sunshine. If the location has protection against high winds, so much the better. Naturally, the requirements vary with local conditions, but it is axiomatic that continuous success can hardly be achieved unless roses have good drainage, some sunlight, and shelter from strong winds.

Some care must be used about planting close to hedges and trees, for the common-sense reason that if the roots of the shrub or tree are using all the nutrients and moisture in the land, the rose can't get a share of either. To plant close to any shrub, evergreen or deciduous, that has surface roots is unwise.

One of the most persistent bits of hokum, which has long deterred aspiring amateurs from beginning to grow roses, is that there must be elaborate soil preparation. Certain English prescriptions required excavation to 4 feet in depth, and this writer has seen beds prepared 3 feet deep, with slices of various kinds of soil and fertilizer arranged diagonally, which it was presumed the rose roots would penetrate to secure the nourishment most desirable. All this is eighty per cent nonsense. It is certain, however, that success follows more readily if the soil has been dug to approximately 2 feet in depth, with assurance that no water will stand in it. That is, the drainage must be good; roses resent "wet feet." Sometimes this drainage is provided by coarse soil, rubbish, stones, and the like, in the lower 6 inches of the rose bed or excavation.

The best possible fertilizer is well-rotted stable manure, but in these days that is hard to get. There are forms of commercial humus and commercial fertilizer that will make the soil fit for roses. If it is exceedingly heavy, as in rough clay, it needs to be lightened with humus, and sometimes with sand. If it is sandy, on the other hand, it needs humus as well, so that it can be compacted. The best possible advice as to soils is to use the previously mentioned common sense, following inquiry among friends who have succeeded, and then to do the best that can be done under the circumstances, always making sure that the soil is thoroughly dug to at least two spade depths and that some form of organic material is provided. As a rule where the soil is reasonably productive, no commercial fertilizers are necessary until the plants have become established.

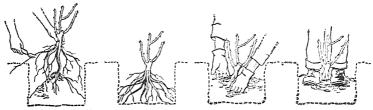
If possible, it is very much better to prepare the soil for roses some time in advance of actual planting, so that rains may settle it.

The hardy Climbing roses and the Hybrid Perpetuals, as well as the Species and Shrub roses, are much more enduring than the Hybrid Teas. The hole for them is dug 2 feet or more in depth, and not less than 2 feet square for each plant, with good drainage being assured by deeper digging if necessary.

#### PLANTING ROSES

ROSE roots belong in the ground and nowhere else, and they should get into the ground promptly after the plants are received. They should be placed as nearly as possible at the same depth and in the same way that they grew in the nurseryman's field. The roots should never be bunched together, but separated as they were where the plant grew.

The roots should never be allowed to dry out. If obtained from a proper source, they are moist when they come, and if they cannot be set out immediately—that is, the same day—the plants can be safely protected by burying them wholly or in part in soil, so that all the roots and part of the tops are covered with moist soil until the planter is ready. This is called heeling in. When the planting operation begins, it is wise to put the bundle of roses in a pail of water to keep the roots moist. Take one plant at a time from the water and get it into the soil quickly.



DETAILS OF PLANTING PRIOR TO FINAL FILLING OF SOIL

Each rose plant should be examined separately before planting. Any broken and diseased branches should be cut away smoothly with a sharp knife or shears. Most of the top growth had better be cut off too, leaving not more than 8 to 10 inches, and not more than three or four shoots to each plant. This is no sacrifice, for the bloom always comes on new growth, which must arise from the old wood.

The drawings above show the detail of planting better than words can tell. It should be noted that the crown of the plant—that is, the place where the roots and the top separate—is to be neither elevated far above the soil level nor buried far below it. It is easy to see just how the plant has been growing, and approximately the same depth should be maintained. Plant very firmly, so that the soil is in close contact with every root. If a rose can be easily pulled up after it has been planted, it is not planted at all and will die.

The distance apart that roses are planted varies widely with the section of the country in which the gardener lives. In regions where the plants grow large and vigorous, such as the West Coast and the Pacific Northwest, Hybrid Teas and other bedding roses are planted from 2 to 3 feet apart. In the East and the colder sections of the United States they may be planted closer but even here the modern spacing is about 2 feet. Better cultural methods, less severe pruning and improved disease control make for larger and more vigorous plants that need plenty of room. Furthermore, wider spacing facilitates their culture. The Hybrid Perpetuals need a greater distance because they are usually stronger plants, and the same is true of the climbers.

It is good practice to pour water into the hole in which a rose plant has been set, and then after the soil has been firmed, to soak the ground.

Throughout this book many pictures show the beauty of climbers trained to posts or trellises. Whatever support is intended should be provided at the time the rose is planted.

#### AFTER-TREATMENT AND PROTECTION

If roses are planted in the spring, it is wise to heap loose soil about them for at least 4 or 5 inches. This protects the precious bud, which is close to the surface of the ground, and gives the rose a chance to establish itself. The soil can be taken away as growth proceeds. It is just as desirable to do this for the climbers and species roses, and for the same reason.

When planting roses in the fall, the same protection is needed but considerably more of it, for nothing is so substantial a defense against winter exposure as a covering of soil. Evergreen boughs are

another good form of winter protection.

If the roses get the good start that is possible with this procedure, growth should begin and flowers should follow in due course. It is always amazing to the author to see how promptly a plant he has put in the ground in late March or early April rewards him with its lovely and characteristic blooms when June brings out its buds. During the intervening weeks the only care needed is to keep the plants from being unnecessarily disturbed, and to water them not more than once, and then thoroughly.

When bloom comes, it is always on growth of the current year. The bloom shoots arise either from near the level of the ground, as with the Hybrid Teas, or from the side shoots or "laterals" of the Hybrid Perpetuals, which, with the hardy climbers, usually do not

bloom the first year.

Now these tender new growths bearing the buds are fine feeding ground for bugs and bothers. There are several insects that like to suck the juices or eat the leaves and fungous diseases that try to destroy the foliage.

Most of the troubles that beset roses can be controlled with one of the numerous "all-purpose" sprays or dusts. New and valuable materials are constantly being developed. The best source of up-to-date information on the subject can be obtained from the American Rose Society, which through its Research Committee keeps abreast of the newer developments and improvements in methods of disease and insect control.

For the average gardener, the use of dusts will be found more practical than sprays. Dusting equipment is cheaper and much simpler to operate, and it has been demonstrated that dusts are equally effective if properly used. The first essential is to be timely in the applications. Diseases are prevented rather than cured, so it is necessary to keep the foliage protected by a thin film of the fungicide at all times. The spores of some diseases such as blackspot germinate and penetrate the leaf only when the foliage is wet for a period of six hours or more. This means that the plants must be protected during rainy weather or periods of heavy dews if satisfactory control is to be assured. For this reason it is usually best to spray or dust before the rains rather than after.

Thoroughness in spraying or dusting is of extreme importance. Both surfaces of the leaves must be covered. Dusting should be done in the early morning or evening when the air is still, and the duster should be equipped with a deflector to throw the cloud of dust underneath the foliage. It is not necessary that the foliage be wet for dusting. Spraying is best done in the morning when the temperature is rising but before the extreme heat of the day, so that the spray will still dry quickly and be less likely to burn the foliage.

It is desirable to govern the frequency of spraying and dusting according to the weather and the rate of growth of the plants. In the spring when rains are frequent and growth rapid, it is sometimes necessary to spray or dust as often as twice a week to make sure the foliage is kept protected. Later in the season the applications may be reduced to weekly, ten-day, or even bi-weekly intervals.

The directions for using any spray or dust should be followed closely. Care should be taken not to apply too much. It is wasteful, causes an unsightly residue on the foliage, and there is a chance of injury.

In general the ingredients of the "all-purpose" dusts or sprays are compounded to take care of the common diseases and insect pests and therefore include both fungicides and insecticides. For the fungous diseases, finely divided sulphur or insoluble copper compounds are usually present as well as Fermate, a new organic fungicide. The chief insecticides commonly found are tobacco dust, nicotine sulphate, rotenone or pyrethrum for aphids or other sucking insects, and DDT, which is effective against most of the chewing insects including the beetles. DDT is also useful for thrips, midge, rose bugs and several other pests that sometimes attack roses.

#### **ABBREVIATIONS**

THE class of the roses mentioned in this book is indicated by abbreviations immediately after the name, as Agnes, HRug. Then in parentheses follow the names of the originator and introducer, and the year of origination or introduction.

Class abbreviations used are:

Alp., Alpina B., Bourbon C., China CC., Climbing China Cent., Centifolia CHP., Climbing Hybrid Perpetual CHT., Climbing Hybrid Tea CT., Climbing Tea D., Damask Evbl.Semi-Cl., Everblooming Semi-Climber G., Gallica HAlba, Hybrid Alba HBc., Hybrid Bracteata H. chinensis minima, Hybrid chinensis minima

HD., Hybrid Damask

HFt., Hybrid Fœtida HG., Hybrid Gigantea HMs., Hybrid Moschata HP., Hybrid Perpetual HPol., Hybrid Polyantha HRug., Hybrid Rugosa HSb., Hybrid Sweetbrier HSet., Hybrid Setigera HT., Hybrid Tea LC., Large-flowered Climber M., Moss Mlt., Multiflora N., Noisette Pol., Polyantha R., Rambler Semi-Cl., Semi-Climber T., Tea

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Grateful acknowledgment is made of the coöperation of the following firms in granting permission to use many of the illustrations in this volume:

> A. N. Pierson, Inc., Cromwell, Conn. Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, Calif. Bobbink & Atkins, East Rutherford, N. J. (B. & A.) Bosley Nurseries, Mentor, Ohio The Conard-Pyle Co., West Grove, Pa. (C.-P.) C. W. Stuart & Co., Newark, N. Y. Dixie Rose Nursery, Tyler, Texas Glen Saint Mary Nurseries Co., Glen Saint Mary, Fla. Greenbrier Farms, Inc., Norfolk, Va. Hershey Estates, Hershey, Pa. H. G. Hastings Co., Atlanta, Ga. Hill Floral Products Co., Richmond, Ind. H. M. Eddie & Sons, Ltd., Sardis, B. C., Canada Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark, N. Y. (J. & P.) Jos. W. Vestal & Son, Little Rock, Ark. Stumpp & Walter Co., New York, N. Y. Wayside Gardens Co., Mentor, Ohio



## ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

IN alphabetical sequence follows a selection of the old and new roses now dominating the rose gardens of the world. Reference should be made to the explanation on the preceding page of the abbreviations used.

The author is constantly besought to give lists of roses presumably best for the locations inquired about, and he just as constantly declines to provide any such prescription. He does not believe in the nostrums sold as "patent medicines" for use in or on the human body, nor does he believe in a similar nostrum selection of roses. The varieties presented in this book are not, therefore, to be considered as any list of "best" roses. The adventure of finding one's own best varieties is one of the primary thrills of rose growing, and it should not be denied to anyone.

What, then, is the selective method proposed? The rose beginner cannot buy and try all the hundreds of varieties mentioned in these pages. But he can read and be influenced by the paragraphs on page xvi under the heading "Choosing Your Roses" and he can get last-minute information suited to his immediate vicinity from "The Proof of the Pudding," published each year in the American Rose Annual. The summation of opinions given there is "firing-line" data, which can prevent disappointment and probably save money. Discussion with other rose growers in his own neighborhood will stimulate not only his rose growing but his heart and mind as well.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, ADORATION

ACICULARIS (*Rosa acicularis*), the most northern of American native roses, is found from Alaska to Ontario and Colorado. It varies greatly in habit and in bloom, which is deep rose, up to 2 inches across, and fragrant.

The large loose blooms of Adolf Grille, HPol. (Kordes; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1940), are much like those of a Hybrid Tea, borne in clusters. They are light bright red, turning deep pink; lack of fragrance is a disappointment. The plants are healthy and hardy and are splendid for massing. (Plant patent 475.)

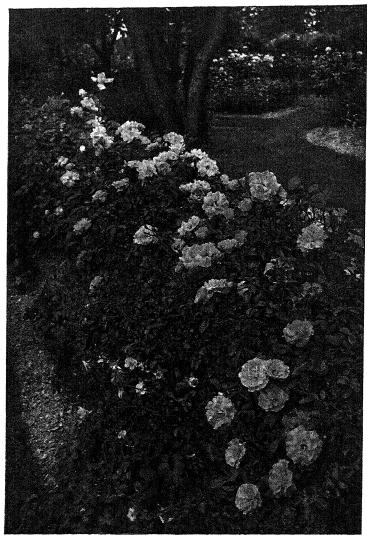
The bright salmon-pink of Adoration, HT. (Gaujard; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1940), probably inspired its name. In Europe it is known as Ile de France. The flowers are fine, especially in the bud, but could be more freely produced. (Plant patent 453.)

Truly American was the union that gave us in Agnes, HRug. (Saunders; int. Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Can., 1922), a combination of Rugosa and Persian Yellow. Beautiful in bud and flower, and introducing a new color in the Rugosas, this fragrant deep amber rose, coming on a tall and vigorous plant in June and July, was given the Van Fleet Gold Medal in 1926. Wrinkled, grayish foliage distinguishes it.

Albéric Barbier, LC. (Barbier, 1900), does freeze back occasionally, but between severe winters its flexible, glossy growth and its many lovely, fragrant, lemon-tinted buds, opening white, make it a worth-while climber that will also trail.

From France, Albertine, LC. (Barbier, 1921), came to us as one of the best of the larger-flowered climbing roses, hardy under all save exceptional conditions. The same color-range is carried along to deeper intensity in Coralie and Jacotte, and charming garden effects, on either arches or pillars, can be attained by planting these and other roses together. If necessary, white-flowering climbers can be used between otherwise jarring color contrasts—as, for example, to separate Paul's Scarlet Climber from the pink Alida Lovett or Christine Wright, or to set off yellow roses from the pale pink sorts.

Adequately reflecting the spirit of Spain in its bull-fight color, ALEZANE, HT. (Pahissa; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1935), comes to America, and has proved to be of high excellence in plant, in flower, and in persistence. It really belongs in the modern rose garden and can well be planted in conjunction with the similar Hinrich Gaede. (Plant patent 116.)



THE VAN FLEET HARDY CLIMBER, ALIDA LOVETT

An important yellow rose is ALICE HARDING, HT. (Mallerin; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1937). Its habit and bud and bloom are alike pleasing, and it has high recognition abroad. (Plant patent 202.)

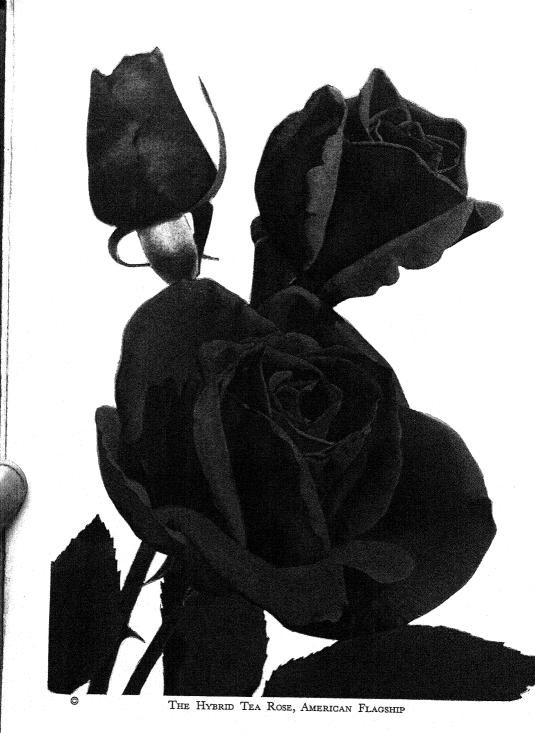
ALIDA LOVETT, LC. (Van Fleet, 1905; int. Lovett, 1917), is an admirable hardy Wichuraiana climber, covered in June with large, rich pink flowers on a plant that can be trained upright or along

a fence or hedge to advantage. The plant is a strong grower, and like its sisters, Bess Lovett in light crimson and Mary Lovett in pure white, is part of Dr. Van Fleet's effort to provide dependable roses.

Mentioned here because of its associations is American Beauty, HP. (Lédéchaux, 1875; int. U. S., 1886). It came into the world as Mme. Ferdinand Jamin, and has both suffered and triumphed in name and culture, being now mostly superseded by other less fragrant kinds, probably no better. By bud selection this great old rose is being brought to make the probably to the probably the probably to the probably t



THE VAN FLEET HARDY CLIMBER, AMERICAN PILLAR



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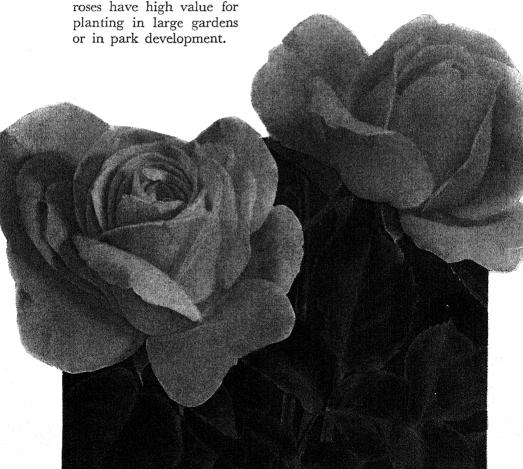
The Crimson Glory seedling, AMERICAN FLAGSHIP, HT. (Lammerts; int. Armstrong Nurs., 1947), has its parent's velvety scarlet color but lacks its rich fragrance. The plant is upright and bushy and blooms well. (Plant patent 676.)

An international combination is AMERICAN PILLAR, R. (Van Fleet, 1902; int. Conard & Jones, 1908), uniting through the genius of that great American rosarian, the late Dr. Van Fleet, the most effective Japanese native rose with the wild rose of the eastern United States (Rosa setigera) through a red Hybrid Perpetual from France. Curiously enough, it had to become the favorite climbing rose of England in order to have America find out how good it is. Standing all but the severest winters, its vigorous canes cover 10 to 12 feet in a year, and its exquisite flowers make its June blooming a real rose event. It is amenable to training and does well as a pillar, while a hedge of it is not only effective but defensive.

AMERICAN "WILD" OR NATIVE Roses are found from the Arctic Circle to the Gulf of Mexico, and serve to prove further the Creator's intent that mankind everywhere should have roses. Persisting through

the ages, they have fitted themselves to the conditions in which they flourish. But little avail has been made of these "natural" roses for garden or estate decoration, because we have taken our rose fashions mostly from abroad.

In alphabetical sequence will be found brief mention of some of the American rose natives that have more than relatively local habitat. These are R. acicularis, R. blanda, R. carolina, R. nitida, R. nutkana, R. palustris, R. setigera, R. virginiana, R. Woodsii. No attempt is here made to cover botanical disputes or differences, or to offer even an approximately complete list of American native species. Some of these



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, ANGELS MATEU

Rosarians seem always seeking the extreme in color, size, form, and habit; therefore Ami Quinard, HT. (Mallerin, 1927; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1930), was welcomed for its long-pointed, blackish garnet bud, opening to a loose, semi-double, cupped, fragrant red bloom so dark as to seem almost black. Persistent bud selection has increased its number of petals, so that now this variety is a standard of dark beauty, with its vigorous, profuse-blooming plant. It deserved the honors received at Bagatelle, France, and at Barcelona, Spain.

ANGELS MATEU, HT. (P. Dot; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1934), is the name of a wide-opening rose of good blooming habit and real distinction, coming from the talented Spanish hybridizer who has given us a distinct strain of brilliantly colored Hybrid Tea roses. Señor Dot has used unusual sources in his combinations, which is most commendable and hopeful. (Plant patent 174.)

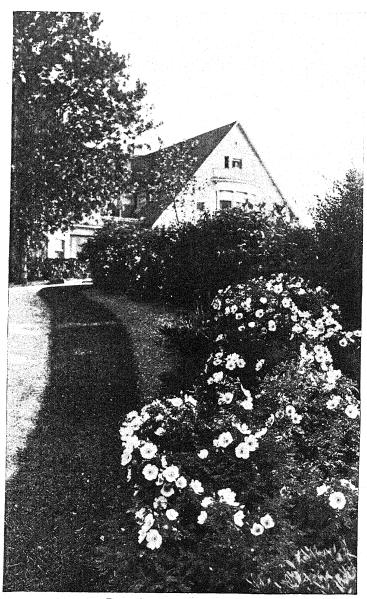
Denmark did a great kindness to the rose world when her leading rose-hybridizing family worked out new combinations that have given us really wonderful roses of the invaluable Polyantha type: Anne Mette Poulsen, HPol. (S. Poulsen, 1935), has vigor, continuous bloom, and beauty to help it retain the place it promptly won. (Plant patent 182.) Else Poulsen (bright rose-pink) and Kirsten Poulsen (light red) are equally meritorious and of the same fine habit.

Lacking petalage and perfume, Anne Vanderbilt, HT. (Brownell, 1941), nevertheless makes a gay picture when in bloom. It is an extra-hardy, strong-growing bicolor that claims plenty of room in the rose bed. (Plant patent 504.)

Antoine Rivoire, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1895), was the French parent of a great race of garden roses. Its light pink beauty and persistent bloom have hardly been surpassed in the fifty years since it first appeared.

The large pink flowers of Anzac, HT. (H. & S., 1942), carry an extra quota of petals. The plant is a good strong grower. (Plant patent 636.)

On the Pacific Coast there lived a devoted rosarian, Father George M. A. Schoener, who worked mostly for western climates. In Arrillaga, HP. (Schoener; int. B. & A., 1929), he gave us a literally tremendous soft pink rose that has many commendable qualities, among which is its modernization of the neglected Hybrid Perpetual strain.



Rosa Spinosissima Altaica Illustrates the use of wild roses in landscape planting. (See page 259)

A climbing sport of a much-liked Polyantha, Lafayette, is Auguste Kordes, Mlt. (Kordes, 1928), an overlooked gem of a low climbing rose, for it produces roses of the general type of Paul's Scarlet Climber, in a somewhat lighter color. It has shown marked frost hardiness, in addition to other good qualities.

A tantalizing garden gem is Austrian Copper, a form of Rosa  $f \omega tida$  that is superb and unique in its truly dazzling colors, when it behaves. Scarcely another rose shows such intensity of coloring, and it is therefore worth the trouble necessary to keep its foliage guarded against blackspot by repeated spraying.

AUTUMN, HT. (Coddington, 1928), is well named, for while it does produce its brown-orange flowers earlier in the season, October stirs it to extra beauty. The plant is of moderate growth and an excellent bloomer.

A very desirable rambler that carries the unforgettable fragrance of the magnolia is Aviateur Blériot, R. (Fauque, 1910). It is of the Wichuraiana type, with slender canes that like to sprawl, and has beautiful small varnished foliage. The buds are light orange-yellow and the flower creamy yellow, soon fading to white.



THE AUSTRIAN COPPER FORM OF ROSA FOETIDA

One of the darkest of the Hybrid Polyanthas is Baby Château (Kordes, 1936). Its greatest drawback is the fact that the dark garnet-red color burns and blackens and the dead petals hang on too long.

Many gardeners proclaim Baby Gold Star, H. chinensis minima (P. Dot; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1940), as their favorite miniature rose. The perfectly shaped, deep yellow flowers are most pleasing. In some localities the plant is subject to blackspot. (Plant patent 407.)

Another rose that must be mentioned is Baltimore Belle, HSet. (S. & J. Feast, 1843), because of its enduring advantages as well as its double blush blooms, coming only in June. It was the beginning of a rather wonderful race, now represented in Doubloons, Long John Silver, and others.

The Banksia Roses (Rosa Banksia), which grow to great size in California and the South, are South China natives that long ago escaped so as to "go native," sometimes climbing to 40 feet even in California where opportunity offers. The plants, whether in bush or climbing form, are covered in their season with vast numbers of either single or double, small white or yellow flowers of rich fragrance. Many visitors have become acquainted with these roses in the great azalea gardens near Charleston, S. C. In California, trees are covered with the white form and when in bloom are of impressive beauty. Curiously enough, although hardy even in North Carolina, the Banksia roses are not esteemed and used as they should be, outside the great show gardens referred to. Regrettably, Banksias are not hardy in the North.

The heavy fragrance of Barcelona, HT. (Kordes, 1932), matches the dark velvety crimson color. The upright, vigorous plants are free bloomers.

An excellent, fragrant, very double, richly dark red, once-blooming, hardy rose is Baron de Bonstetten, HP. (Liabaud, 1871). It is a good member of that great old class of true "June roses."

Baronesse van Ittersum, R. (M. Leenders, 1910), is a splendid light crimson-scarlet climber. It mounts to 8 feet and more and blooms heavily in June.

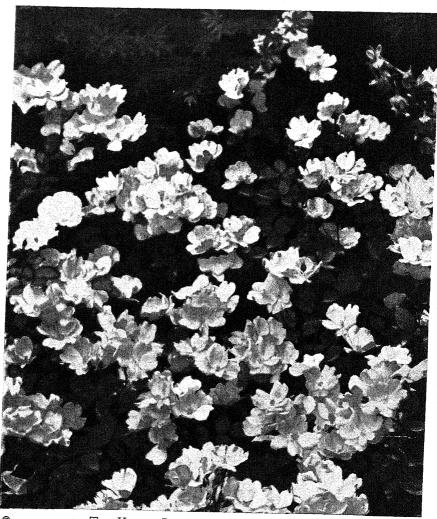
A model of soft rose beauty is Baroness Rothschild, HP. (Pernet père, 1868), with an immense, double, cupped flower of slight fragrance, borne in a lovely cup of green leaves when it blooms in June. It is a necessity in the well-furnished rose garden; nothing really takes its place.

California enjoys the tremendous canes of Belle Portugaise (or Belle of Portugal), HG. (Cayeux, 1903), with its 4-inch, light pink buds borne on long stems for a long season. Not hardy east, this lovely climber is best represented by its hybrid, Susan Louise.

The lamented Dr. Van Fleet gave us the hardy climbers named for the three Lovett sisters. Bess Lovett, LC. (Van Fleet; int. J. T. Lovett, 1915), has brilliance in color, freedom and strength in growth, and an abundant flowering habit in June that makes it unique. With this writer it takes the place of Climbing American Beauty because it does not hold its dead flowers. Its sisters Alida and Mary in clear pink and pure white are also excellent climbers, bearing large flowers. Elsewhere the remark has been hazarded that Dr. Van Fleet's rose hybrids in themselves would furnish all the climbing roses needed in a comprehensive garden. His genius and his critical restraint combined to make his productions good.

Right in the heart of the depression came a new rose that in its name, Better Times, HT. (J. H. Hill Co., 1934), carried the banner





THE HYBRID POLYANTHA ROSE, BETTY PRIOR

of hope. A sport of the well-known Briarcliff, it promptly assumed high rank, taking gold medals in New York, Philadelphia, and St. Louis and also from the American Rose Society. Great in the greenhouse, it is good in the garden. (Plant patent 23.)

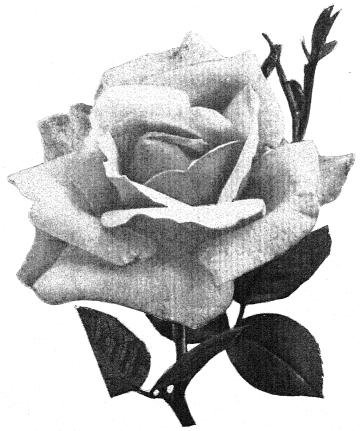
The gay carmine-pink blooms of Betty Prior, HPol. (Prior, 1935; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1938), are produced most freely all season long. Bushy growth 4 to 5 feet tall makes it an excellent bedding subject. (Plant patent 340.)

#### ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

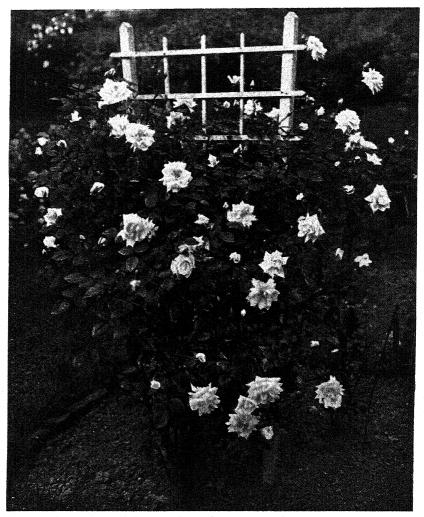
Unique in its two-tone quality is Betty Uprichard, HT. (A. Dickson, 1922). The darker outside of the flower suggests the softer hue of the inside, and the peculiar recurving petal can only be described as of real elegance.

An Australian rose well suited to American growing conditions is Billy Boiler, CHT. (A. Clark; int. N.R.S. Victoria, 1927.) Beautiful form, rich red color, and delicious fragrance are among its many good points.

Almost in a class by itself is Birdie Blye, C. (Van Fleet; int. Conard & Jones, 1904). Its deep soft pink flowers border on magenta, but are thoroughly attractive. They come freely the whole season



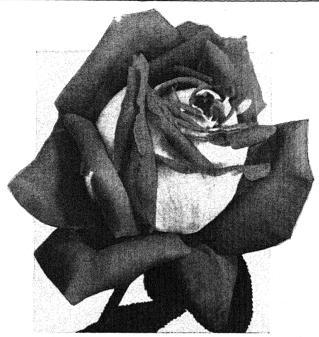
THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, BETTY UPRICHARD



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, BLOOMFIELD ABUNDANCE

through on a 3-foot hardy bush of informal habit, which belongs in many an odd corner outside the rose garden.

BLACK BOY, CHT. (A. Clark; int. N.R.S. South Australia, 1919), seems really almost black in its very deep red hues and it has fragrance as well as rich color. It came from that master of roses, Alister Clark, the Australian hybridizer who has given the rose world many fine varieties.



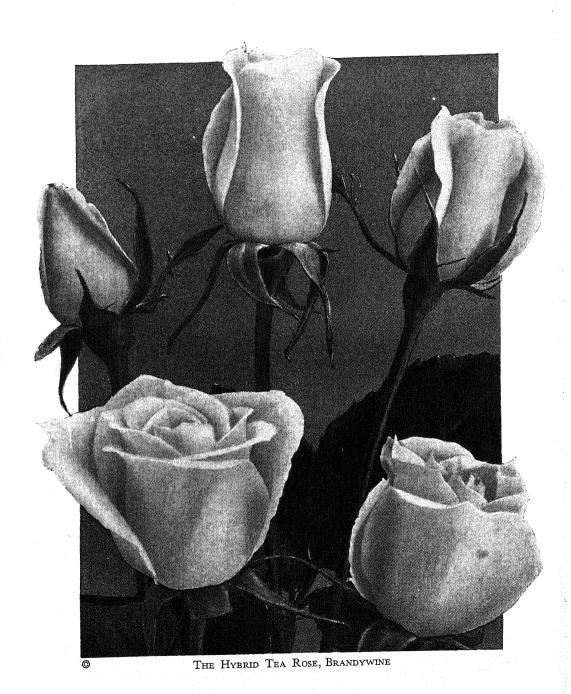
THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, BOUDOIR

A double white Rugosa of vigor, persistence, and good blooming habit is Blanc Double de Coubert, HRug. (Cochet-Cochet, 1892). With other Hybrid Rugosas it belongs in the shrubbery or as a background for other roses.

BLANCHE MALLERIN, HT. (Mallerin; int. A. Meilland, 1940), bears beautiful white blooms of exhibition standard. Its slim, twenty-petaled buds are fragrant and charming. (Plant patent 594.)

Native from Newfoundland to New York and west to Illinois, BLANDA (*Rosa blanda*) grows to 5 feet high. Its pleasing pink flowers are about 2 to 2½ inches across and are borne in clusters. It is well worth while among shrubbery.

The rose Blaze, LC. (Kallay; int. J. & P., 1932), came into existence in an advertising blaze that started up like a rocket and almost came down like its stick. Deemed to be a recurrent-blooming form of Paul's Scarlet Climber, it was and is just that. After it has been established in the ground, and as it later came to be propagated from blooming wood, it does recur and do justice to its name. (Plant patent 10.)



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Captain George C. Thomas, Jr., was a talented rose hybridizer who carried forward a series of experiments that gave us many roses of merit. Among those worth mentioning are: Bloomfield Abundance, Bloomfield Culmination, Bloomfield Dainty, Bloomfield Discovery, Bloomfield Fascination, Bloomfield Mystery, Bloomfield Rocket, and Mrs. George C. Thomas. Bloomfield Courage persists as an extraordinary single red rose that blooms continually in California, while in the East it gives a unique cloud of its striking flowers in June. Captain Thomas was also a rose author of importance.

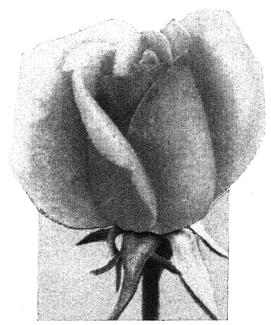
The two-tone coloring of BOUDOIR, HT. (F. Meilland; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1942), is distinctive. The petals are Tyrian rose on the inside and creamy white on the reverse, making a contrast comparable to that of Condesa de Sástago. Fat, round buds open to very full flowers.

The important Bourbon roses are referred by some botanists to Rosa borboniana, assumed to be a hybrid of R. chinensis and R. gallica originating on a French island near Madagascar. Admirable in bloom and endurance, such Bourbon roses as Hermosa (sometimes called a China rose) and Zephirine Drouhin are indispensable. The species is not known independently.

Winner of the John Cook Gold Medal in 1944 was Brandywine, HT. (Thompson, 1941; int. C.-P. and J. & P., 1943). Long-pointed, buff-yellow buds borne on vigorous-growing plants are set off by light green foliage. (Plant patent 530.)

BREAK O'DAY, HT. (Brownell, 1939), is one of the so-called subzero Hybrid Teas. Apricot-colored blooms are carried in large clusters on a hardy, disease-free plant. It is particularly good for bedding.

There is a story attached to Breeze Hill, LC. (Van Fleet; int. A. R. S., 1926), a large, sturdy, entirely unique rose. A plant came to the writer of these words from the late Dr. Van Fleet in 1916, labeled "WP. 1," concerning which the originator wrote that it was not much of a grower but worth all the attention it needed. Later on it proved to be a strong grower, and to be worth all sorts of trouble, if trouble there was. Then, alas, the officials of the Department of Agriculture were inclined not to have it introduced, and seemingly in revenge for the persistence of the writer, when introduction was decided upon, they named it for his garden, and the garden is proud of it! When in 1924 the arrangement between the Federal Depart-



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, CALIFORNIA

ment of Agriculture and the American Rose Society was completed by which Dr. Van Fleet's productions were made available through the rose organization, this Breeze Hill was chosen as one of the approved varieties to be sent out. The gain made in selling the variety to trade introducers was used to continue the study of rose diseases.

That great grower of roses for the greenhouse, the late E. G. Hill, started a strong rose life-stream in his variety Columbia. From this came the sport, Briarcliff, HT. (Briarcliff Greenhouses, 1926), one of the standards in greenhouse and garden.

An interesting color described as bittersweet-pink or burnt-orange is the chief attraction of Bright Wings, HT. (Mallerin; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1942). The large, semi-double blooms have good form but the plant could do with better growth.

Comparable to Dainty Bess is B. W. PRICE, HT. (McGredy, 1941). It is semi-double, with eight to ten petals, and a much deeper pink.

Among the best of the white roses is Caledonia, HT. (Dobbie, 1928). The large flowers are borne singly against dark leathery foliage.

Richly toned California, HT. (H. & S., 1937), produces quantities of enormous, ruddy orange blooms, loose in form when fully open. The vigorous, bushy plant is unusually healthy. (Plant patent 449.)

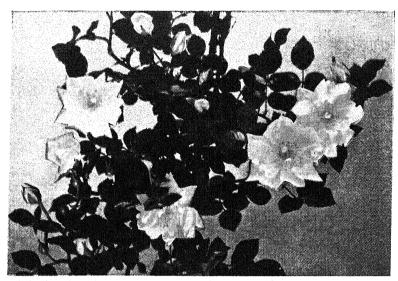
The name describes the color of the rose Cameo Pink, HT. (J. H. Hill Co., 1944). The double flower lasts well and is very fragrant.

Native in Europe, Asia, and northern Africa is the Dog rose, Canina (Rosa canina), which, while serving England as a preferred understock, also has long been known for its great canes carrying 2-inch beautiful pink blooms, followed by bright red hips of good size. It can take a place in the shrubbery.

Nearly two generations old, Captain Christy, HT. (Lacharme, 1873), is husky, fragrant, and beautiful in its tender pink color.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, CARILLON\_



THE LARGE-FLOWERING CLIMBER, CARPET OF GOLD

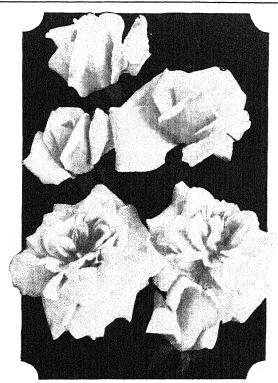
Although the clear yellow color of Captain Thomas, CHT. (Thomas; int. Armstrong Nurs., 1938), is fleeting, it is pretty at all stages. The moderately growing plant is furnished with rich dark green foliage and it blooms until frost.

If a rose can be said to ring the bell, Carillon, HT. (Nicolas; int. J. & P., 1935), does it. Of purely American origin so far as immediate hybridizing is concerned, it has important European parentage. On a bushy plant it is a profuse producer of slightly fragrant roses. (Plant patent 136.)

Found from Maine to Georgia, and west to Wisconsin and Oklahoma, is Carolina (*Rosa carolina*). In moist soil its stems grow from 3 feet up, and spread rapidly by underground suckers. The abundant 2-inch, pink flowers in June and July have an airy grace.

Carpet of Gold, LC. (Brownell, 1939), lives up to its name by providing dense, creeping growth that makes a good ground-cover for banks. A profusion of bright yellow flowers study the glossy foliage. (Plant patent 541.)

A particularly pleasing form of the useful and greatly varied Rosa multiflora is Cathayensis, or botanically R. multiflora cathayensis. It has a pleasing low climbing habit and very flexible twigs and is a thoroughly satisfactory shrub rose bearing small, single, bright pink



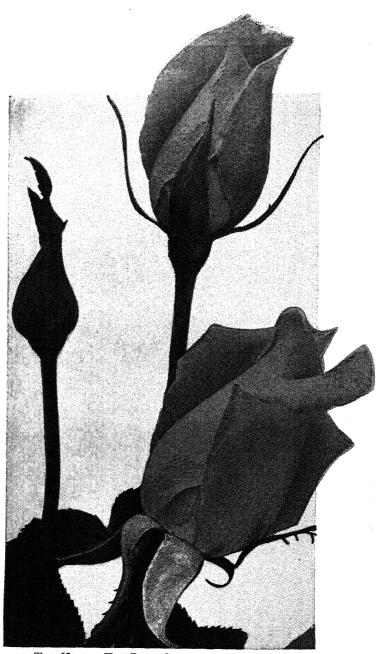
THE HYBRID POLYANTHA ROSE, CÉCILE BRUNNER

flowers with lighter centers, early in the season. The late Dr. E. H. Wilson felt assured that it was the ancestor of the Crimson Rambler.

The production of a brilliant German hybridizer who works with discrimination and success is Cathrine Kordes, HT. (Kordes; int. U. S. by Dreer and H. & S., 1930). Its large, long-pointed, blood-red bud opens into a lasting, dark scarlet, long-stemmed bloom. A good plant produces these flowers successively, but not too plentifully.

A large, yet dainty, single yellow Hybrid Tea rose is Cecil, HT. (B. R. Cant, 1926). The plant is bushy and vigorous.

Uniquely pleasing is the dainty little "sweetheart" or buttonhole rose, properly called Cécile Brunner, HPol. (Vve. Ducher; int. Pernet-Ducher, 1881), which has long been with us but is still delightful in the garden as a very desirable Polyantha rose. To the commercial men it is a great advantage because it yields successfully to their winter kindnesses. There is also a fine climbing form of this rose.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG

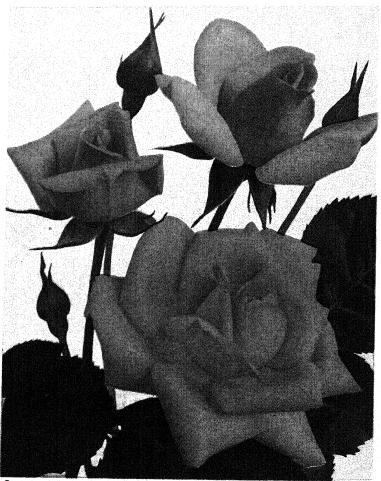


THE POLYANTHA, CHATILLON ROSE

The ancient Cabbage rose is Centifolia (Rosa centifolia), with its exquisitely fragrant, rosy pink, double blooms. It is cherished in many old gardens and has survived all over the world. Much interest is now being given to old roses and collections of them are being made.

Though classed as a Hybrid Tea, Ceres, HT. (Pemberton, 1914), takes high place as a contribution of its distinguished clergyman-hybridizer to dependable bush roses. It produces its not particularly conspicuous blush and yellow-shaded flowers all summer, and especially in autumn. Its tall plant belongs in the shrubbery.

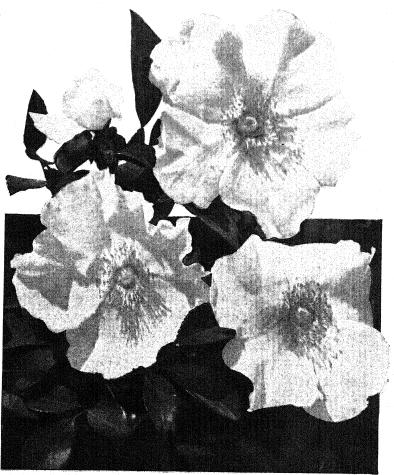
The sincere rose lover has many surprises. Chaplin's Pink Climber, LC. (Chaplin, 1928), disappointed those who planted it until it had established itself where it could climb freely and bloom beautifully. Then it promptly became a very real and desirable rose, taking a place not filled by any other in its class and color.



THE HYBRID POLYANTHA ROSE, CHEER

Charles K. Douglas, HT. (H. Dickson, 1919), is an admirable and dependable, honest red rose taking high rank among a score or more of similar varieties. It has a pleasingly reliable and free-flowering plant.

Decidedly above average in every respect except fragrance is Charlotte Armstrong, HT. (Lammerts; int. Armstrong Nurs., 1940). Big, handsome, light red flowers are borne on long stems, and the 4-foot, healthy plant is more than adequate. (Plant patent 455.)



PINK FORM OF THE CHEROKEE ROSE

If a rose can be provoking, Château de Clos Vougeot, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1908), deserves that designation! Its exquisitely fragrant, exceedingly dark red blooms, in shades that sometimes almost touch black in their deep redness, come on a plant that seems to have no desire to show its unique beauty properly, for it almost sprawls on the ground, even though it does produce its glorious flowers continually. A hope is cherished that by skilful bud selection this superb rose may get up in the air.

One of the aggravations of rose nomenclature is the unnecessary use of obvious words, as in Chatillon Rose, Pol. (Nonin, 1923). The rose itself is such a particularly fine Polyantha of persistent bloom habit that it has attained wide and deserved prominence.

A striking color display is to be had with Chatter, HPol. (Boerner; int. J. & P., 1947). Its velvety-petaled, bright crimson blooms are borne in very large clusters on an 18-inch plant and have a delicate old-time fragrance.

Though CHEER (Kordes; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1941), is classed as a Hybrid Polyantha, its deep rose-pink flowers are of Hybrid Tea form. They are borne in successive crops by a vigorous plant.

The Cherokee Rose is really Rosa lavigata, which has possessed the roadsides and fences in many southern states, producing lovely pure white, single flowers on very long, flexible canes in spring. The pink form is beautiful in itself but no more pleasing than the white original, which, just as easy in California as it is in the South, cannot be grown successfully north of the Mason and Dixon's Line because it yields to frost. This writer has dreamed of seeing it really cherished and cultivated.

CHEVY CHASE, R. (N. J. Hansen; int. B. & A., 1939), is an improvement on the old Crimson Rambler. Its clusters of exceptionally dark crimson blooms last longer without fading, and the foliage is more healthy. On a pillar it makes a splendid display. (Plant patent 443.)

China and Bengal roses are referred to *Rosa chinensis*, and also the true Tea roses seem to belong in a form of that species, concerning which history and tradition mingle. The vast importance of the group is in its multitudinous hybrids, including not only the fragrant Tea roses of China but those developed through the ages in India.

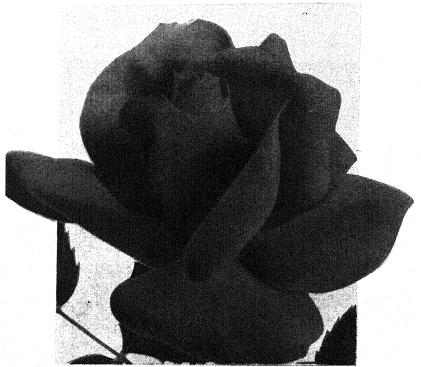
CHINA DOLL, Pol. (Lammerts; int. Armstrong Nurs., 1946), is among the newest roses. Small pointed buds open to fully double blooms of china pink on a bushy plant. (Plant patent 678.)

Space forbids the full story of Christine Wright, LC. (Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas, 1909), a really superb, hardy, light pink climbing rose that came into existence under the direction of a wise and loving botanist and arboriculturist of Pennsylvania, the late Josiah Hoopes. It is a sister of Climbing American Beauty, described on page 30. Only Alida Lovett (see page 4) resembles this otherwise unique rose. It sometimes shows a tendency to recur in bloom after its glorious spring burst, but whether it does or not, it can be held as one of the best hardy climbing roses.

An unusual English rose is Christopher Stone, HT. (H. Robinson; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1936), with long-pointed buds, opening into



THE RAMBLER ROSE, CHEVY CHASE

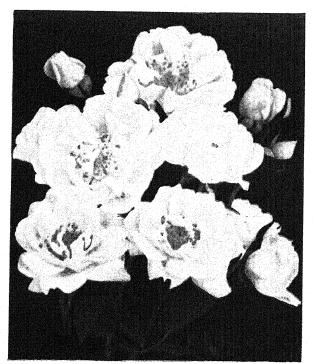


THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, CHRISTOPHER STONE

a very large, semi-double flower of a pleasing combination of scarlet and crimson. It has demanded and received many English honors, and has likewise been found desirable in American gardens.

The new white climber named City of York, LC. (Tantau; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1945), is an attractive addition to its class. Buff-yellow buds open creamy white, with a large cluster of stamens prominent in the center. Glistening foliage covers the sturdy plant.

Produced under the same conditions as Christine Wright, the famous CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY, LC. (Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas, 1909), was one of the first of the large-flowered hardy climbing roses, and is still unexcelled when in June it flashes fragrant crimson flowers on the air. Alas, it "holds its dead," and the fading flowers are unpleasing because they do not drop their petals cleanly. Two less beautiful roses of the same color avoid this fault: Bess Lovett and Zephirine Drouhin.



THE LARGE-FLOWERING CLIMBER, CITY OF YORK

All the good points of Crimson Glory are recaptured in Cl. Crimson Glory, CHT. (J. & P., 1946). The plants are vigorous climbers but need some winter protection in coldest climates.

CL. SUMMER SNOW, R. (Couteau; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1936), is a Tausendschön descendant, producing similar semi-double, cupped, white flowers in its season. It tends to bloom again in the fall. (Plant patent 400.)

Named for a hero of World War II, Colin Kelly, HT. (Krebs; int. Marsh's Nurs., 1945), is a bright red, fragrant variety. The plant is upright and bushy, blooming freely.

Reference has been made elsewhere, and will undoubtedly again be made to the productions of a great rose genius who gave us Columbia, HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1916). A world searcher for roses, E. Gurney Hill discovered the remarkable Ophelia in England, which

## ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

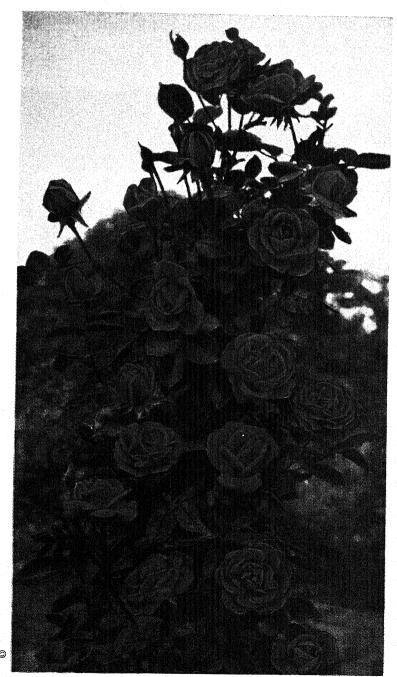
began its career there without the eclat it deserved. This is not the place to follow the Ophelia family, but Columbia belongs in it and for a considerable time dominated greenhouse culture by reason of its great double, intensely fragrant, rose-pink blooms on long, comfortable stems, following lovely buds. It escaped into the garden, and is there very useful. Like other successful roses, Columbia has sported freely, and has also served as a parent for other good roses. There is a Red Columbia and also a climbing form. Hill's America is presumed to be an improvement on Columbia.

Husky, aggressive growth and flowers of a distinctly different shape distinguish Commando, HT. (H. & S., 1942). The flower form resembles that of a cactus dahlia and the color is orange-buff. (Plant patent 702.)

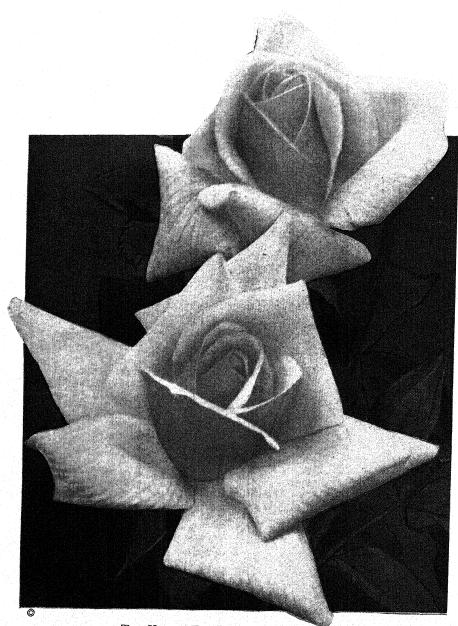


A Model "Backyard Rose Garden" at the Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.

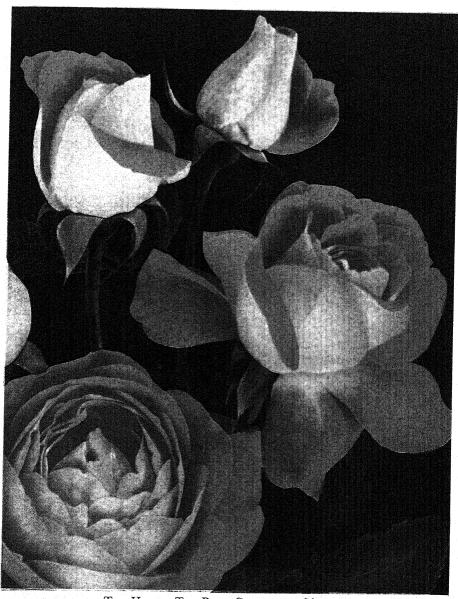
To encourage the proper use of roses in small gardens, this great and beneficent institution develops and changes from time to time models that may easily be followed



THE CLIMBING HYBRID TEA ROSE, CLIMBING CRIMSON GLORY



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, COMTESSE VANDAL



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, CONDESA DE SÁSTAGO



The charm of the Moss rose is particularly manifested in Comtesse DE Murinais, M. (Vibert, 1843). More than a century old is this large-flowered, well-mossed, light pink rose. The plant is vigorous, or it would long ago have disappeared.

Not often does a rose show so promptly the distinction that belongs to Comtesse Vandal, HT. (M. Leenders; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1932). Size and richness of petalage distinguish it. It is of very high garden value. (Plant patent 38.)

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Condesa de Sástago, HT. (P. Dot; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1933), is a two-toned Spanish rose of great distinction. It is not a bud rose, but a very full and glowing open flower produced on a substantial plant of uniform growth much resembling that of Margaret McGredy. This Spanish beauty has a sport, Radio, which has a basic yellow color striped and marked with rose.

The Rugosa hybrid, Conrad Ferdinand Meyer, HRug. (Dr. Muller, 1899), is of robust habit and throws its great canes 10 feet in the air where properly planted in the shrubbery. An abundance of fine pink flowers follows this rich growth early in the season, and this excellent background rose somewhat scantily recurs.

The name CORALIE, LC. (W. Paul, 1919), seems somehow to suggest the coral of the sea. It is a large-flowered climber of unusually high merit. It has been planted sometimes, with pleasing results, in juxtaposition to Albertine, and the deeper-colored Jacotte also fits the picture.

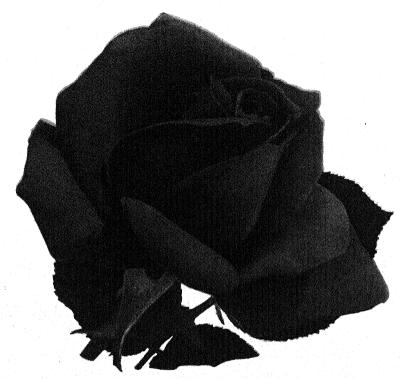
Countess of Stradbroke, CHT. (A. Clark; int. Hazlewood Bros., 1928), is one of the greatest contributions of the Australian hybridizer, Alister Clark. Its immense flowers of richest red are fragrant and impressive, with thirty to forty petals.

Really descriptive is the name of CRIMSON GLORY, HT. (Kordes; int. U. S. by Dreer, 1935), a German rose. It is glowingly, richly crimson, very fragrant, and in this writer's garden a group of it has true rose glory. Its fortunately vigorous, free-flowering, and compact plant adds to its value. (Plant patent 105.)

One of Crimson Glory's descendants, Crimson King, HT. (Kordes; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1943), is distinguished from its parent chiefly by its intense spicy fragrance. The color is possibly brighter than that of Crimson Glory, and the plant is bushy, healthy and vigorous. When cut, the flowers last a long time.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, CRIMSON GLORY

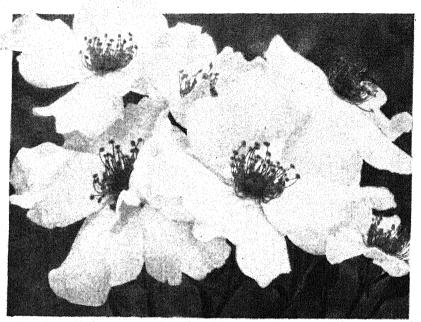


THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, CRIMSON KING

The once-overplanted Crimson Rambler, Mlt. (Turner, 1893), needs mere mention as a ruggedly vigorous climbing rose that swept the English-speaking world fifty years ago. It came from Japan as Engineer, but it really was an old Chinese variety, Shi Tz-mei, and it had broken into Japan under the name Soukara-Ibara. Even though overdone in America, it became the parent of a grand race of persistent climbers, and still deserves a high place because of its dark crimson beauty on a vigorous climbing plant.

The bushy growth of Cynthia Brooke, HT. (McGredy; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1943), makes it especially good for bedding. The large blooms are buff-yellow, with fruity fragrance. (Plant patent 551.)

Very ancient is the Damask rose, or Damascena (Rosa damascena), which on its thorny canes produces very fragrant, rose-pink blooms in small corymbs. It is found in many old gardens and deserves to be cherished.



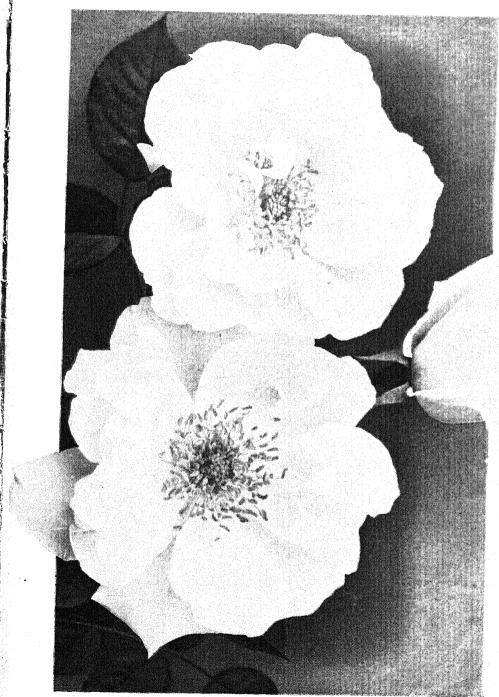
THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, DAINTY BESS

If ever a rose was adequately named, Dainty Bess, HT. (Archer, 1925), is that rose. Like many other flowers, it defies the printer's art. Its varying tones of soft pink are always delightful until each of the abundantly produced flowers cleanly drops its petals. Dainty Bess also has a dependable plant, rather tall in habit.

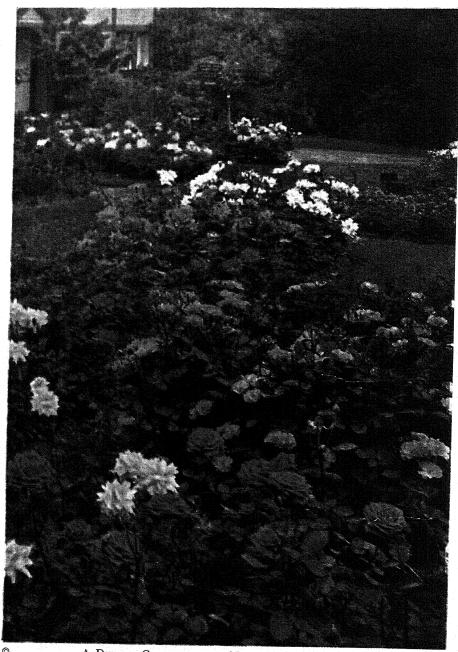
Dame Edith Helen, HT. (A. Dickson, 1926), created a real rose disturbance when she first made her bow and there is, even yet, a break in rose monotony when she does her best. Probably this rose should be in the Hybrid Perpetual class, though the flowers do sometimes recur, and when they come, each one is an event.

A famous English clergyman gave us Danaë, Evbl.Semi-Cl. (Pemberton, 1913), which is a creditable member of the group of unique hybrids he produced. Its small buff-yellow flowers, fading to white, come all season, and that is its great merit.

Needing mention as one of the very first Multiflora hybrids, Dawson, R. (Dawson; int. W. C. Strong, 1888), might be called a "hard-luck" rose, for frost and neglect do nothing to it. Its small,



THE AUSTRALIAN CLIMBING HYBRID TEA ROSE, DAYDREAM

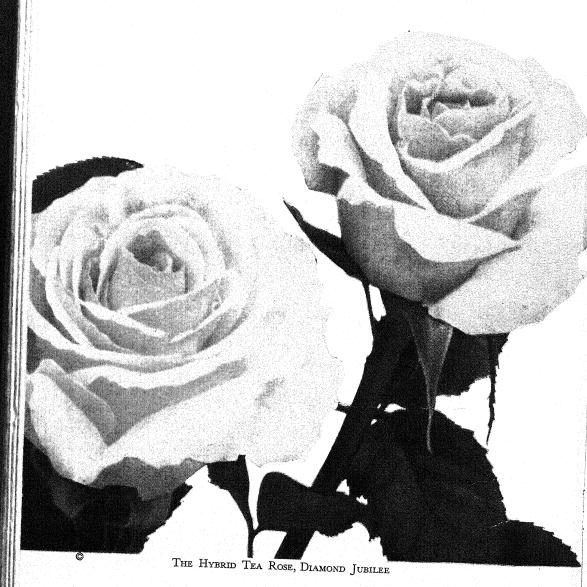


A Display Garden at the New York World's Fair

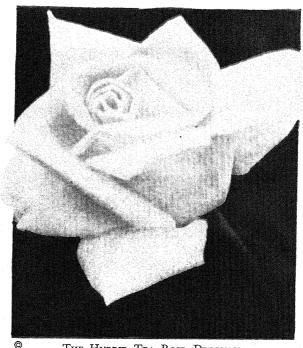


double, bright rose-pink flowers, borne in clusters of a dozen or more, come on a tremendously vigorous plant that will soon glorify an old tree or stone-pile or fence. It is named for Jackson Dawson, to whose propagating genius the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University owes much. Mr. Dawson made other combinations, among which his two Wichuraiana hybrids, Arnold and Sargent, are notable.

DAYDREAM, CHT. (A. Clark; int. Hazlewood Bros., 1925), is adequately named, and is a very pleasant dream of light pink beauty on a vigorous climbing plant that has succumbed only to the sharpest winters in eastern America.



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THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, DEBONAIR

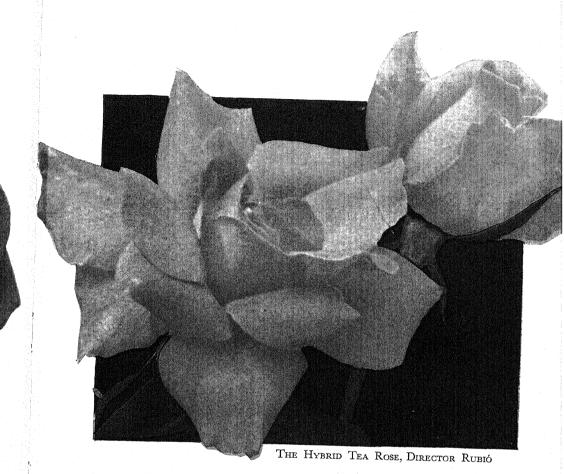
The lovely soft peach-pink color of Daylight, HT. (N. J. Hansen; int. B. & A., 1939), is very warm and appealing. The petals reflex slightly as the flower opens, giving a quilled effect. Fragrance and strong bushy growth with bronze-colored foliage are added good points.

One of the newest and most beautiful recruits to the ranks of yellow roses is Debonar, HT. (Lammerts; int. Armstrong Nurs., 1946). Its rich yellow buds become primrose-yellow as they open to high-centered, many-petaled flowers. They are bountifully produced on vigorous, healthy plants and boast real old-time fragrance. (Plant patent 677.)

The large, ovoid buds of DIAMOND JUBILEE, HT. (Boerner; int. J. & P., 1947), open to cupped, double flowers. In color they are soft buff-yellow with a buff-orange center. Plants are vigorous and upright. The rose commemorates the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Jackson & Perkins Company.



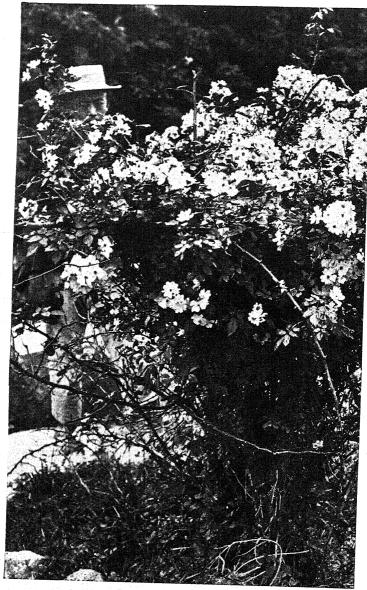
THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, DICKSONS RED



A great Irish rose-hybridizing family celebrated one hundred years of rose growing in Dicksons Centennial, HT. (A. Dickson; int. U. S. by Dreer, 1937). Its large and exceedingly double, cupped, velvety crimson flowers bloom on good stems, kept going by a really vigorous plant. (Plant patent 223.)

Among the leading red roses of the day, Dicksons Red, HT. (A. Dickson, 1938; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1939), came to us from Ireland. It won the first award from the All-America Selections, as well as the Clay Cup for Fragrance. The lively red flowers are splendid for cutting and hold well through hot summer weather. In Europe this rose is known as Dr. F. G. Chandler. (Plant patent 376.)

Named for a park authority in Barcelona, Director Rubió, HT. (P. Dot, 1928), is the product of the Spanish hybridizer who also originated Catalonia. A dwarf, bushy plant bears the stiff-stemmed, semi-double flowers.



Rosa Multiflora Cathayensis
(As photographed in China by the great explorer, the late Dr. E. H. Wilson)



THE HYBRID POLYANTHA ROSE, DONALD PRIOR

Donald Prior, HPol. (Prior; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1938), has much to offer Floribunda enthusiasts. The brilliant, unfading scarlet blooms are tops in their color class, and the strong-growing, bushy plants are particularly good for landscape work since they can be depended on to bloom from spring to frost. Some rosarians declare this to be the best of all Hybrid Polyanthas. (Plant patent 377.)

Don Rose, HT. (Mallerin; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1943), bears beautiful two-toned carmine-red blooms that last well and are of good form. The plant is good too, with dense foliage.



THE RAMBLER ROSE, DOROTHY PERKINS

Hardly needing introduction, Dorothy Perkins, R. (J. & P., 1901), has thrown her wands of light pink beauty across ten thousand doorways in eastern America. Truly one of the most dependable and delightful of the cluster-flowered hardy climbing roses is this American descendant of the Japanese trailing rose. Although it was produced four years earlier than Lady Gay, the two varieties seem identical. An English sport of Dorothy Perkins, but slightly different in color, is Lady Godiva.

In a desire to give to America definitely hardy climbing roses of high quality, M. H. Horvath, a distinguished American hybridizer, used the native *Rosa setigera* as his base. Doubloons, HSet. (Horvath; int. J. & P., 1934), is an effective double yellow flower, opening from a short bud to a bright bloom of real splendor in June. Somewhat awkward in habit is the vigorous plant that produces these impressive flowers. (Plant patent 152.)

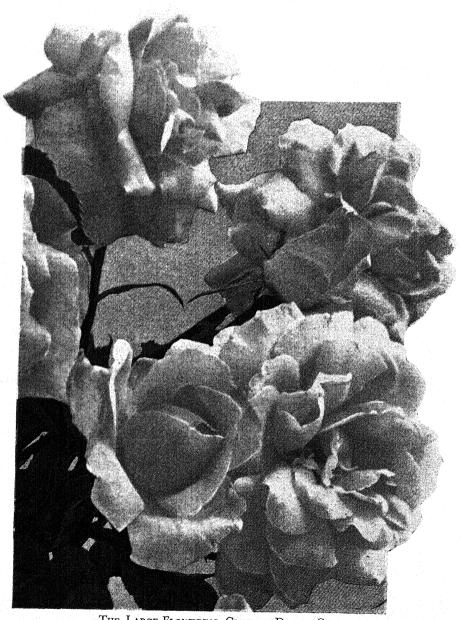
The large, rosy salmon and gold-colored flowers of Douglas MacArthur, HT. (H. & S., 1942), are a memorial to the great



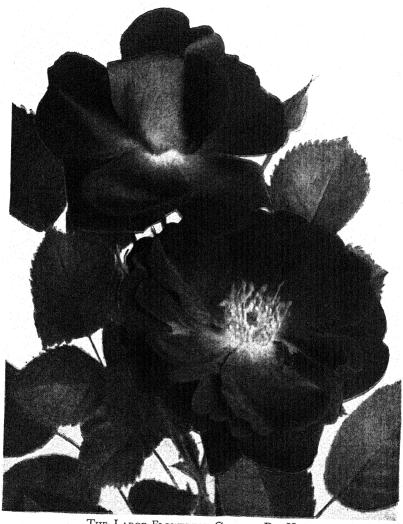
THE LARGE-FLOWERING CLIMBER, DOUBLOONS

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THE LARGE-FLOWERING CLIMBER, DREAM GIRL



THE LARGE-FLOWERING CLIMBER, DR. HUEY

general of World War II. They are freely produced on sturdy bushes but scarcely live up to the name they carry. (Plant patent 581.)

Dream Girl, LC. (Jacobus; int. B. & A., 1944), has the illustrious Dr. W. Van Fleet and New Dawn as relatives. It has been compared to the latter in everblooming qualities but is perhaps more moderate in growth. The deliciously fragrant blooms are a blend of apricot, coral, and pink. (Plant patent 643.)



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The eminent aviator deserves the tribute to him given in Dr. Eckener, HRug. (V. Berger; int. Teschendorff, 1930). It is a very hardy Hybrid Rugosa of characteristic vigorous growth, with abundant early summer bloom, recurring sometimes with a few later flowers. There is but one other rose of this class reaching into the color hues carried by Dr. Eckener, and that is Vanguard.

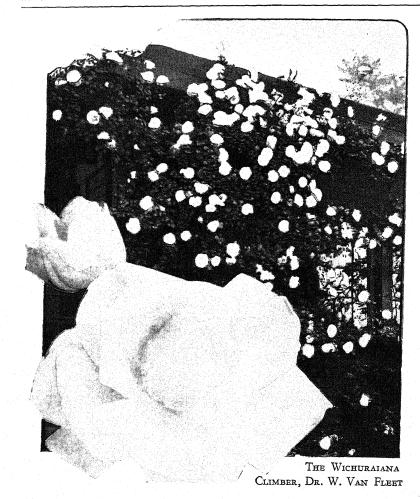
Named in honor of a great rosarian is Dr. E. M. MILLS, HRug. (Van Fleet; int. A. R. S., 1926). A most vigorous shrub rose of the general habit of the Scotch Spinosissima varieties, this hybrid is possibly a cross between *Rosa Hugonis* and *R. altaica*, but with a hint of Radiance somewhere in it. Its primrose bloom is fleeting, but its beauty is very great, and it takes high place as an important shrub.

Captain George C. Thomas, Jr., will be best remembered by his superb rose Dr. Huey, LC. (Thomas; int. B. & A., and A. N. Pierson, 1920), named for his preceptor in rose growing, a famous Philadelphia amateur. The darkest red among all the climbing roses is this completely unique variety, which carries its abundant June flowers through without any fading nto bluish shades.

Perhaps pillar rose instead of climber would more accurately describe Dr. J. H. Nicolas, LC. (Nicolas; int. J. & P., 1940). The plant produces plenty of very double, fragrant, rose-pink flowers but is reluctant to climb. Accept it then as a pillar or repeat-blooming Hybrid Perpetual and a memorial to the French-American hybridizer who gave us so many good modern roses. (Plant patent 457.)

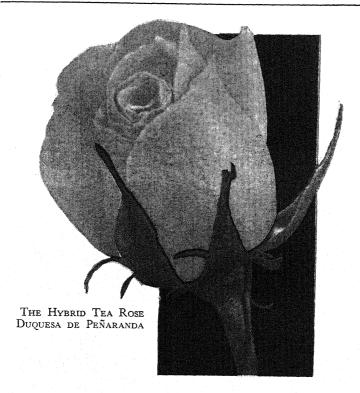
If the plant of Dr. Kirk, HT. (Mallerin; int. A. Meilland, 1939), were as vigorous as the coppery color, this would be an outstanding rose. June is the best month for it.

Dr. W. Van Fleet, LC. (Van Fleet; int. Henderson, 1910), memorializes a great rose hybridizer of the western world. The plant itself is the one finest hardy climber of that world. It has tremendous vigor, and in June produces long-stemmed flowers that have all the richness of the best the greenhouse can do. The originator, Dr.Van Fleet, wanted to name this rose Daybreak, but its introducer, Peter Henderson, thought otherwise. The great Doctor, the most modest of scientists, has given us other roses, some of which are Alida Lovett, American Pillar, Bess Lovett, Birdie Blye, Breeze Hill, Dr. E. M. Mills, Glenn Dale, Mary Lovett, Mary Wallace, Silver Moon. His aim was to produce "dooryard roses" able to endure lack of attention. Several of his productions have earned that designation.



An unappreciated China rose three generations old is DUCHER, C. (Ducher, 1869), which does not know how to keep from continually producing its modest white flowers all summer on a knee-high plant.

An old, old Tea rose of dainty pink hue, really high quality, and abundant bloom, Duchesse de Brabant, T. (Bernède, 1857), is quite able to endure much cold weather. The Duchesse is particularly interesting to this writer because it was the favorite rose of "Teddy" Roosevelt. It is very far from expressing the "big stick" idea, unless account also is taken of the first part of the phrase, in which the beloved American exhorted us to "tread softly and carry a big stick."

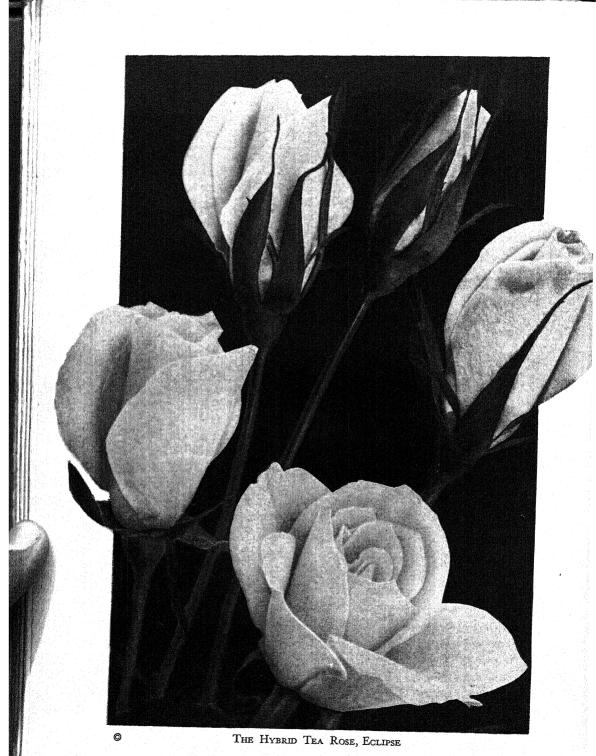


Not so many years ago Duchess of Wellington, HT. (A. Dickson, 1909), was almost the only near-yellow Hybrid Tea rose. It is still of great desirability because of its abundant bloom when it finds itself satisfactorily placed. When so grown its light yellow flowers come with abundance on good plants and are especially effective in solid beds, by reason of the somewhat spreading growth.

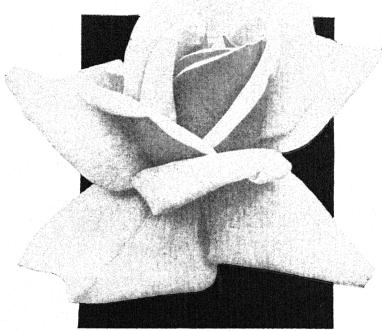
From the prolific Spanish hybridizer comes Duquesa de Peñar-Anda, HT. (P. Dot; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1931), an orange-colored flower of definite individuality and high quality on an excellent plant.

Bearing the name of a famous English hybridizer, Easlea's Golden Rambler, I.C. (Easlea; int. U. S. by Totty, 1932), came to America and proved to be a dependable yellow climber. (Plant patent 114.)

Darkest of all red Polyantha roses is Ebloussant, Pol. (Turbat, 1918). Its compact habit and persistence in blooming give it high garden value among the Polyanthas.



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THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, EDITH NELLIE PERKINS

Ecæ (Rosa Ecæ), from Turkestan and nearby, is a hardy rose that makes a superb spreading shrub, bearing a great cloud of single, primrose-colored blooms. In foliage, habit, thorns, odor, and flowers it is uniquely desirable. It is usually the earliest rose to bloom.

An enduring red rose, ECARLATE, HT. (Boytard, 1907), blooms all summer and grows 3 feet tall. It belongs with Gruss an Teplitz in garden esteem, and has long done fine service at Breeze Hill.

The highest honor to the rose Eclipse, HT. (Nicolas; int. J. & P., 1935), was the award of the jury that meets each June in the Bagatelle Gardens in Paris. Here a city government participates in rose judging, and when the foreign gold medal was given to this rose in 1936, great honor was paid to Dr. Nicolas and to the United States. If the word "aristocratic" can properly be applied to a rose, the long yellow buds of Eclipse deserve that adjective. (Plant patent 172.)

EDITH NELLIE PERKINS, HT. (A. Dickson, 1928), is similar in general color effect to Comtesse Vandal. It has earned high rank.

Said by those who succeed with it to be the best deep pink rose in America, Editor McFarland, HT. (Mallerin; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1931), typifies the kindly feeling of its originator for the writer of these words. There are those who insist it is the best rose of its color.

Accepted by a great rose-man as worthy to be named for himself, E. G. Hill, HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1929), gives its rich, deep red color, floriferous quality, and fine fragrance to those who revere the great rosarian.

The famous Sweetbrier of England is called EGLANTERIA. It is loved for the fine fragrance of its foliage and even its thorns. The single pink flowers are pleasing, but the species has importance in America mostly through the Lord Penzance hybrids.



A HISTORIC ORIGINAL PLANT—WP. 1, WHICH BECAME BREEZE HILL

At Bell Experiment Station of the Department of Agriculture, the late Dr. Van Fleet
conducted rose hybridizations from which have resulted many useful roses introduced by
the American Rose Society. Above may be seen the original plant of what was then
called, because of its parentage, "WP. 1," later becoming "Breeze Hill."





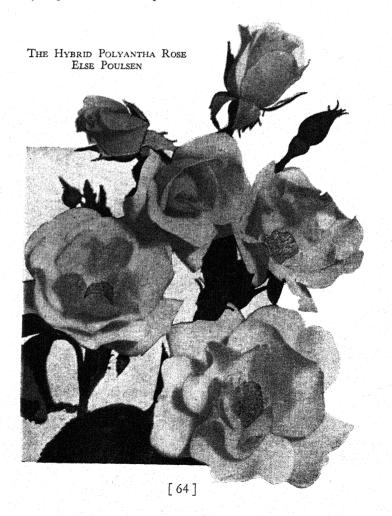


The rose Ekta, G., is one of those produced by Professor N. E. Hansen, of South Dakota, who has in it attained hardiness under all American conditions for a simple rose with single pink flowers that will grow unprotected where other roses freeze.

A vigorous plant with few thorns distinguishes the British aristocrat, ELIZABETH OF YORK, HT. (Dobbie, 1928). The cerise-pink blooms are very fragrant.

From Denmark come Else Poulsen (Poulsen, 1924), and Ellen Poulsen (Poulsen, 1912), both Hybrid Polyantha roses of the original type produced by this great hybridizer, though different in that Ellen, a hybrid of Dorothy Perkins, is fully double, while Else is semi-double. Both are of high excellence.

The rose EMILY GRAY, LC. (Williams; int. B. R. Cant, 1918), excites both enthusiasm and regret, the enthusiasm being for the unique and exquisite elegance of its lovely yellow buds, which are really yellow and open to clear ecru, with a pleasant fragrance. But, alas, the plant succumbs too easily to Jack Frost, and is therefore not definitely dependable in all parts of the eastern states.







THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, ERNIE PYLE

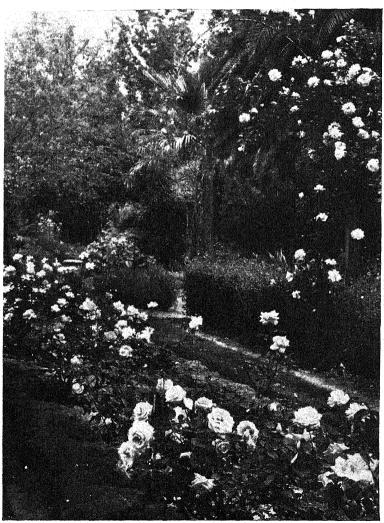


THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, ETERNAL YOUTH

Named in memory of the famed war correspondent, Ernie Pyle, HT. (Boerner; int. J. & P., 1946), is a warm rose-pink with a suffusion of yellow. It is reported to be developed from a seedling of the wild rose of Alaska. The flowers are very large and carry a generous amount of the perfume that is sadly deficient in many new roses. (Plant patent 673.)

ETERNAL YOUTH, HT. (Aicardi; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1937), is a somewhat capricious performer, but when at their best the flowers are superb. The color is a lovely pink suffused with orange-salmon. (Plant patent 332.)

A very creditable "Star of France" is the variety Etoile de France, HT. (Pernet Ducher, 1904), which has been a standard crimson rose for a generation. It has been found dependable in plant growth and bloom production over a wide range in America. This variety differs from the next rose to be mentioned in its crimson tones, while the "Holland Star" is scarlet. Both are desirable.

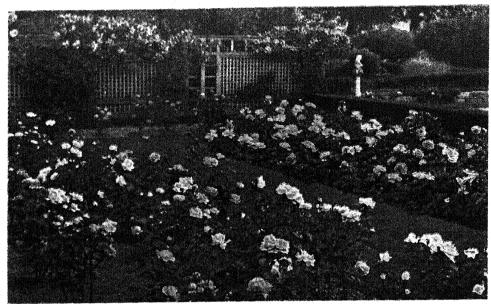


Where the Palm and the Pine Meet the Rose In San José, Calif., roses grow to great perfection in the Rancho de las Rosas



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, ETOILE DE HOLLANDE

If only one red rose could be admitted to the small garden it might easily be Etoile de Hollande, HT. (Verschuren, 1919), which, both fragrant and fine, endures many things and always does itself credit. Its almost thornless plant seems to prefer half-shade, where the size of its blooms will be increased. All new red roses are compared with this, the standard of excellence.



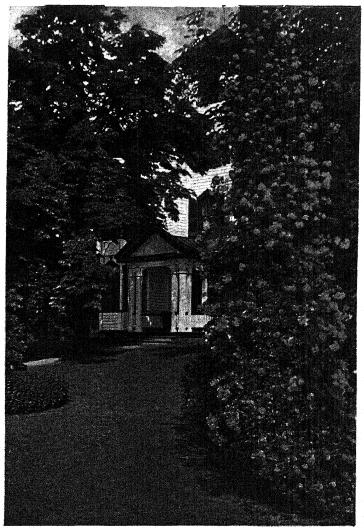
A SIMPLE ROSE GARDEN

EVANGELINE, R. (Walsh, 1906), provides a tremendous showing of lasting, single, rosy white flowers of an indescribably pleasing form in late June. The variety can do great service where a strong-growing, dependable climber 12 to 15 feet tall is wanted, and may well be used in composing a decorative and defensive hedge in combination with other Walsh varieties, such as Hiawatha, Paradise, Milky Way, and the like.

This writer has long liked EVELYN THORNTON, Pol. (Bees, 1919), because it is a thoroughly charming shell-pink Polyantha rose with interesting shadings in its abundant blooms. Flowers are carried in very large, loose sprays.

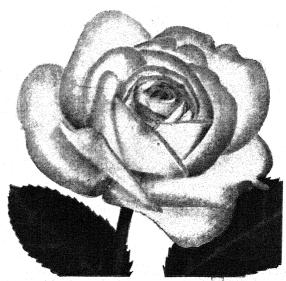
Much more pleasing in the garden than the over-planted Crimson Rambler is the lovely Excelsa, R. (Walsh, 1909), which, with an almost equally vigorous plant, has brightness as well as beauty in its plentiful bloom clusters. It is perhaps the best monument to the genius of that fine hybridizer, M. H. Walsh.

Another of the overlooked China roses is Fabvier (Laffay, 1832), which for more than a hundred years has faithfully done its work in gardens, producing its bountiful crimson flowers that do not blue. The plant is dwarf but vigorous.



THE RAMBLER ROSE, EXCELSA, AT THE AUTHOR'S HOME

Fantasia, HT. (A. Dickson; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1942), is free blooming enough to be classed as a Floribunda. It produces quantities of smallish, golden yellow buds, trim and pointed in form, that are delightful material for bouquets and corsages. The plants are equally at home with Hybrid Teas or Hybrid Polyanthas. They grow about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet high and bloom all summer and autumn. (Plant patent 590.)



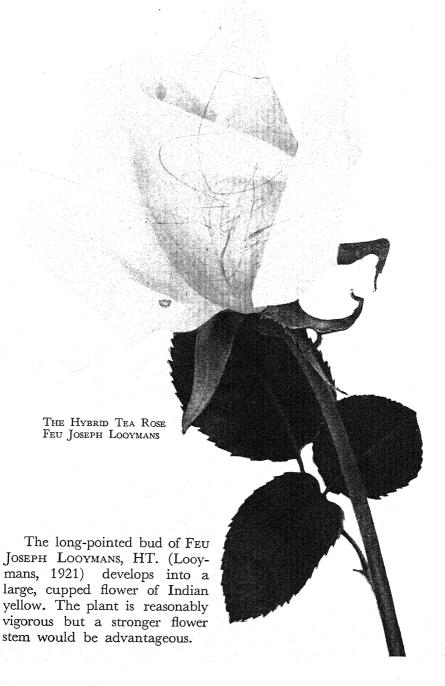
THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, FANTASTIQUE

As an interesting novelty, Fantastique, HT. (F. Meilland; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1943), is worth a second look. The yellow blooms, penciled Tyrian rose at the petal edges, open out perfectly flat. Good healthy foliage covers the unusually low-growing plant. (Plant patent 574.)

FEU PERNET-DUCHER, HT. (Mallerin; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1934), celebrates the genius of a great French hybridizer. This rose is very large and very lovely, with varied hues of yellow just about impossible to describe. The great flowers are freely produced on a vigorous and satisfactory plant. (Plant patent 103.)

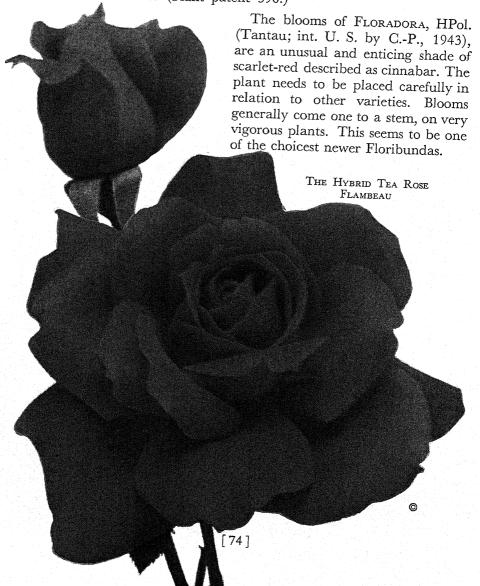
One of the bicolors that cause a stir is Fiesta, HT. (C. E. Hansen; int. Armstrong Nurs., 1940), with flecks and stripes of yellow livening the vermilion petals. The bush is adequate but not overpowering. (Plant patent 389.)

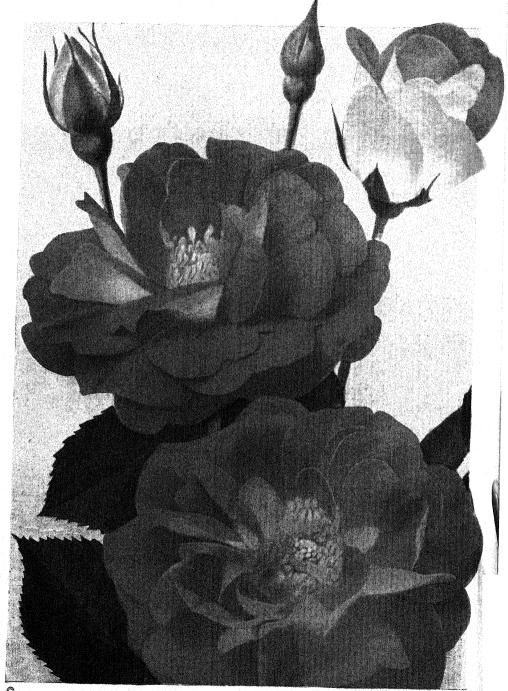
F. J. GROOTENDORST, HRug. (de Goey; int. Grootendorst, 1918), entered the rose world as "a Rugosa rose with the flowers of a red carnation," and that is an accurate description of a most adaptable and desirable hardy hybrid of the rugged Rugosa type. It keeps blooming the whole season through, and it is so amenable to training that it can be had doing well at any height from 3 to 6 feet.



FLAMBEAU, HT. (Nicolas; int. J. & P., 1940), is recommended as either a cut flower or a decorative garden rose. The clear flaming color stands out like a torch on the upright bush. (Plant patent 374.)

Those who like showy colors will admire Flash, LC. (Hatton; int. C.-P., 1938). Its velvety scarlet-red flowers, yellow on the reverse, challenge every beholder. It is of average hardiness and not always recurrent in bloom, but is worth growing for its brilliant color alone. (Plant patent 396.)

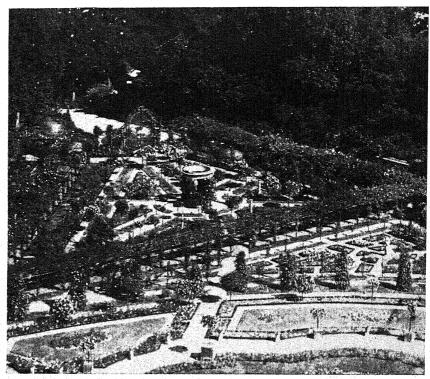




THE LARGE-FLOWERING CLIMBER, FLASH

A rather unpleasant botanical name is FŒTIDA (Rosa fætida); some other botanists disregarded an odor that is not displeasing and called this Austrian Brier rose R. lutea, defining its important yellow flowers. This rose and its bicolor hybrid, Austrian Copper, are the source of the warm yellow, copper, and orange hues of the modern Hybrid Tea roses.

One of the world's greatest white roses is Frau Karl Druschki, HP. (Lambert, 1901), which should have been called Snow Queen, as its originator wished. It has every quality a rose should have save fragrance, and its faithful persistence under all sorts of discouragement makes it one of the world's best roses. While it is a Hybrid Perpetual, it does recur in the fall.

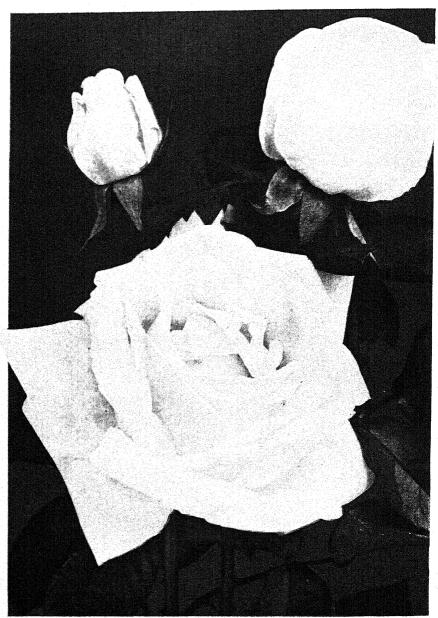


Airplane View of a Portion of the Roseraie de l'Hay on the Gravereaux Estate, near Paris

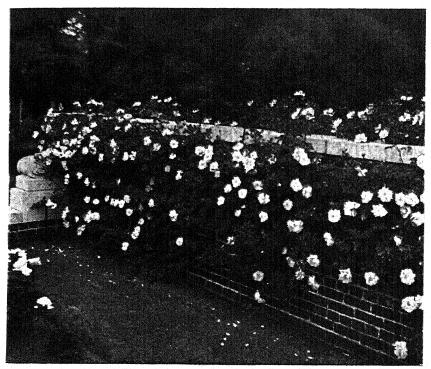
This view is a mere suggestion of the layout of a very famous and important rose garden, in which are maintained not only thousands of rose varieties but invaluable rose records



THE HYBRID POLYANTHA ROSE, FLORADORA



THE HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE, FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI



THE RAMBLER ROSE, GARDENIA

Worth growing for its color alone, Fred Edmunds, HT. (F. Meilland; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1943), stands out in any rose garden. The showy coppery orange is set off by dark, glossy foliage but the plant could be more vigorous and generous. (Plant patent 731.)

Properly named is GAIETY, HT. (E. G. Hill Co.; int. Hill Floral Products Co., 1926), for it does smile in one's face, and with such a piquant and varied coloring between the bud and open flower that a second look is always desirable. It was at first held back from wide use by over-touted less worthy roses, but has now come into proper esteem for its fine buds and open blooms, continually produced on an excellent plant. The buds are deep in color, utterly changing as they develop.

The very old true French rose is Gallica (Rosa gallica), which is an important parent of the great Hybrid Perpetual class, and through it of the indispensable Hybrid Teas. It is an attractive dwarf plant bearing pink to crimson flowers, as well as striped varieties.



Buds of Gardenia, R. (Manda, 1899), are golden yellow but they fade to creamy white when the sun strikes them. They are carried in short-stemmed sprays.

The small, double flowers of Garnette, HPol. (Tantau; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1947), are attractive in form and garnet-red in color. This is a brand-new, post-war rose.

Almost a century ago, GÉNÉRAL JACQUEMINOT, HP. (Roussel, 1853), came into being, and it still remains the loved favorite in a thousand rose gardens. Its blooms have the peculiar fragrance of its important class, and, once-blooming though they are, nothing else has ever taken their place.

Military in color is General Macarthur, HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1905), one of the first and best of the late E. G. Hill's productions, which has attained especially high rank in England. The story is told that, finding a particularly pleasing brilliant red rose in London's Kew Gardens, Mr. Hill asked what it was, and when told its name astonished the gardener by saying that he had originated it. It is an altogether admirable red rose.

The great rose George Dickson, HT. (A. Dickson, 1912), long a favorite among those who are willing to meet its finicky disposition, provides immense, black-scarlet-crimson blooms, each an event in itself as it opens. It does not always come perfect, but when it does—!

In both color and fragrance Geranium Red, HPol. (Boerner; int. J. & P., 1947), reminds one of a geranium. A bushy plant bears the very double, globular blooms. This is a descendant of Crimson Glory.

GHISLAINE DE FELIGONDE, R. (Turbat, 1916), is a vigorous Multiflora climber of French origin. On a cloudy day its buds open clear yellow, fading to primrose-white when the sun hits them. This excellent rose has the fine quality of blooming again from the new growth of the year, and is therefore truly recurrent.

GIRONA, HT. (P. Dot, 1936; int. by H. Guillot and in U. S. by C.-P., 1939), suggests both Talisman and President Herbert Hoover. The bicolored flowers are not too lasting in color, but this is more than made up by the rich fragrance. Growth is splendid.

One of the last Van Fleet productions was Glenn Dale, LC. (Van Fleet; int. A. R. S., 1927), a hybrid between Wichuraiana and a famous old Tea rose, Isabella Sprunt. Its buds open in lemon hues, changing to white, so that it may be called a topnotch, vigorous white climbing rose of dependable hardiness.

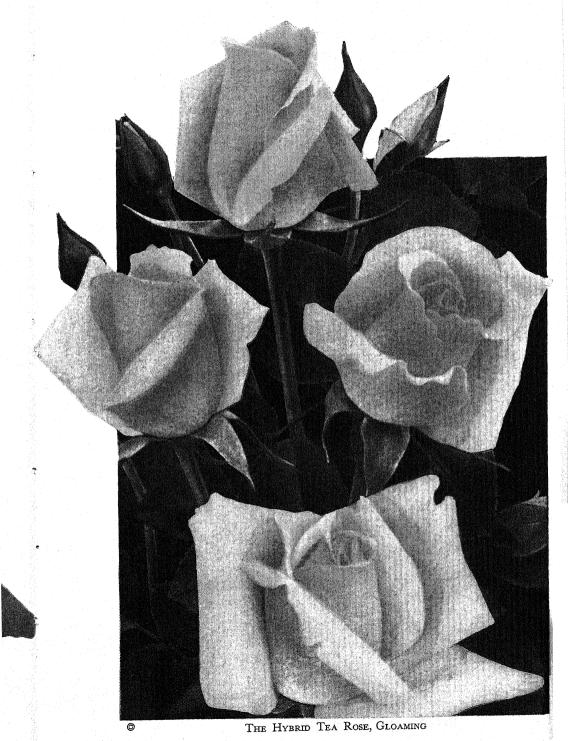
Seemingly properly named is Gloaming, HT. (Nicolas; int. J. & P., 1935), though it is just as beautiful at any time of day. Dr. Nicolas has given us a long-pointed, pleasing salmon bud from which comes a fragrant, lasting flower of luminous pink with salmon suffusion. The plant is a model of vigor and productivity. (Plant patent 137.)

The name is complicated, but Gloire de Chédane-Guinoisseau, HP. (Chédane-Pajotin, 1907), is a great, double, fragrant, crimson-red rose that comes on a strong, once-blooming bush. It is indispensable in a well-ordered garden, and will there be cherished by the discriminating rose grower.

An enduring rose is GLOIRE DE DIJON, CT. (Jacotot, 1853). It is curiously variable, with sunset or sunrise hues in its full heart. Sometimes the plant is completely hardy and sometimes it is not, but the flowers are always beautiful, and it does keep blooming. In general color effect it resembles the much larger Breeze Hill.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, GIRONA



[83]

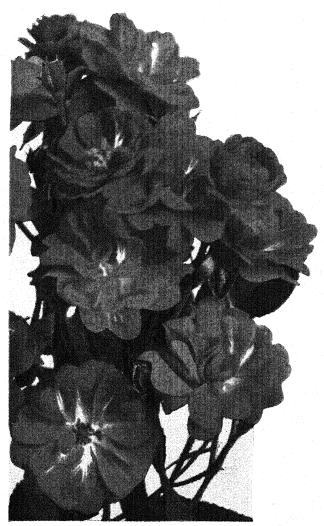


THE POLYANTHA ROSE, GLOIRE DU MIDI

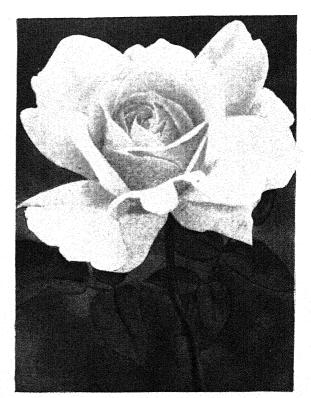
As "Ragged Robin," GLOIRE DES ROSOMANES, CC. (Vibert, 1825), serves extensively as understock in the large rose industry in California. As a rose "on its own" it is a dependable producer of semi-double, glowing crimson flowers that have much to commend them. It makes a marvelous low hedge in the West.

Brilliant orange-scarlet is the color of GLOIRE DU MIDI, Pol. (de Ruiter; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1932). It is of much the same type as Golden Salmon and needs careful placement with relation to nearby pinks and reds. (Plant patent 270.)

Of strikingly brilliant orange-red hue is Gloria Mund, Pol. (de Ruiter; int. Sliedrecht & Co. and Teschendorff, 1929), a Polyantha that has been highly honored abroad. Its clustered flowers of exciting tone sometimes fade toward blue. The strong, bushy plants are good for edging and bedding, but the color needs to be placed cautiously. There is an effective climbing form, Prinses van Oranje.



THE POLYANTHA ROSE, GLORIA MUNDI



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, GLOWING SUNSET

GLOWING SUNSET, HT. (Kordes; int. U. S. by Dreer, 1933), is the American name for the rose originally called Wilhelm Breder. Its blooms do literally glow like a sunset, and it has fragrance, vigor and good habit besides. (Plant patent 104.)

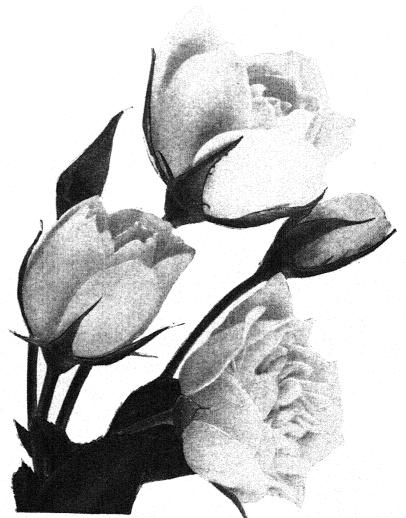
Again the picture belies the variety in its representation of Golden Dawn, HT. (Grant; int. Hazlewood Bros. and Prior, 1929), which is of lighter, purer hue than the printer's ink makes it. Ever since it came from Australia it has been increasing in popularity, for on a low and excellent plant it continually produces its well-formed and thoroughly pleasing flowers.

Both the plant and the well-formed, deep yellow blooms of Golden Diamond, HT. (Verschuren; int. U. S. by L. C. Lovett, 1943), are satisfactory. It blooms all season.

In California, Golden Emblem, HT. (McGredy, 1917), particularly in its climbing form, is a thoroughly dependable producer of large yellow blooms, flushed with red. The climbing form is extensively used in the western states and in some southern states.

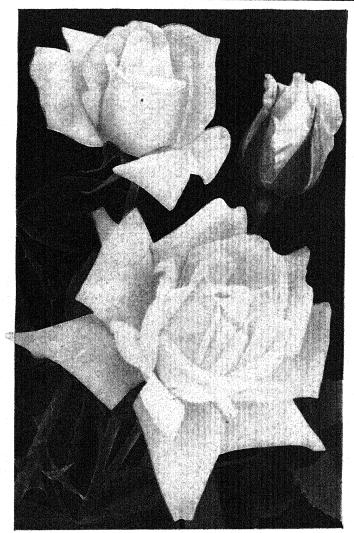
GOLDENES MAINZ, HT. (Kordes; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1933), is a fragrant golden rose from Germany. (Plant patent 254.)

THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, GOLDEN DAWN



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, GOLDEN FRILLS

Golden Frills, HT. (B. & A., 1936), is pretty well named, for it is golden and somewhat frilled. When open, the bloom is loose in form, with strong, shiny, wrinkled foliage. The dwarf plant makes a good bedder.



THE LARGE-FLOWERING CLIMBER, GOLDEN GLOW

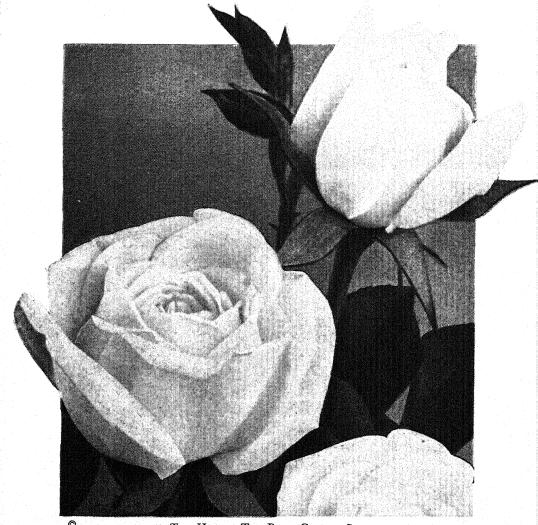
Golden Glow, LC. (Brownell, 1937), is a most remarkable glowing yellow hardy climber. (Plant patent 263.)

Golden Harvest, HT. (Mallerin; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1943), is another of the recent crop of yellow roses. Reports from the Pacific Coast are especially favorable; there it won the Portland Grand Sweepstakes. (Plant patent 729.)



THE POLYANTHA ROSE, GOLDEN SALMON

There is a charm about any Moss rose, whatever its color—it seems to suggest "lavender and old lace." Golden Moss, HM. (P Dot; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1932), adds an unusual hue to the class. The flower, while sparingly produced on a great and handsome plant, is beautiful in its buff-yellow color and admirable in its mossy decoration.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, GOLDEN STATE



THE HYBRID POLYANTHA ROSE, GOLDILOCKS



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, GOOD NEWS

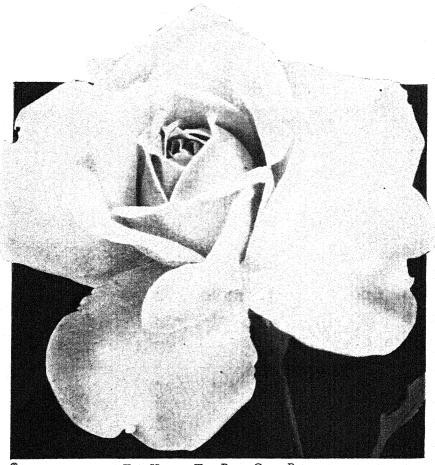
The rose called Geheimrat Duisberg in Europe was renamed Golden Rapture in the United States, HT. (Kordes, 1933; int. U. S. by H. & S. and Dreer, 1934). The clear golden yellow flower is rich with old rose perfume.

The first orange-scarlet Polyantha was Golden Salmon, Pol. (Cutbush, 1926). The attractive ruffled blooms are borne in big bouquets and the color fortunately does not burn in the sun.

Gold medals have been awarded to Golden State, HT. (F. Meilland, 1937; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1938), both in France and in this country. It was the theme rose of the California Exposition. The soft creamy yellow flowers have a light clove fragrance and are carried on long stems fine for cutting. (Plant patent 303.)

True golden yellow is added to the Floribunda color range by the advent of Goldilocks, HPol. (Boerner; int. J. & P., 1945). The plant is low and exceptionally bushy, with very good glossy dark foliage. The buds are shaped like little Hybrid Teas, opening first to cup form and then to flat, very double open flowers. (Plant patent 672.)





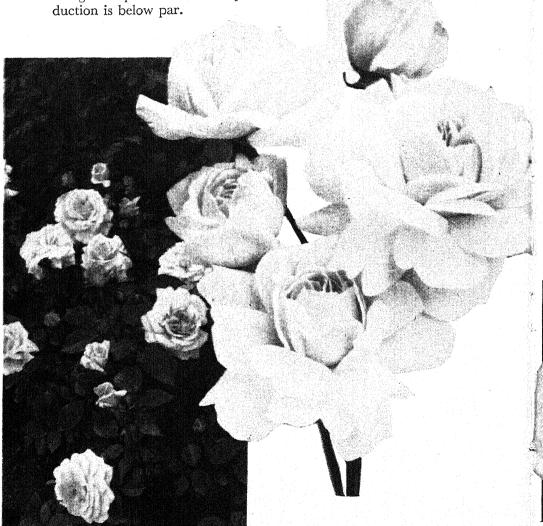
THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, GREY PEARL

Radiance, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, Joanna Hill, and Comtesse Vandal were combined to make Good News, HT. (F. Meilland, 1940). And as befits a rose with such distinguished ancestors, this one ranks with the very best of the newer varieties in growth and abundance of bloom. Both the fragrance and the apricot-pink color are light. (Plant patent 426.)

The unique tomato-red color of Grande Duchesse Charlotte, HT. (Ketten; int. U. S. by C-P., 1942), makes it outstanding. Informally shaped flowers of good substance are borne on stronggrowing plants and last very well when cut. There is just a suggestion of carnation fragrance at times.

A Bagatelle prize-winner in 1913, Grange Colombe, HT. (P. Guillot, 1912), deserved that honor for its cream-white, fragrant flowers, coming abundantly on an excellent plant.

The 5-inch blooms of GREER GARSON, HT. (Denoyel; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1943), are lively rose-pink, with a fruity fragrance. The foliage is superior but bloom pro-



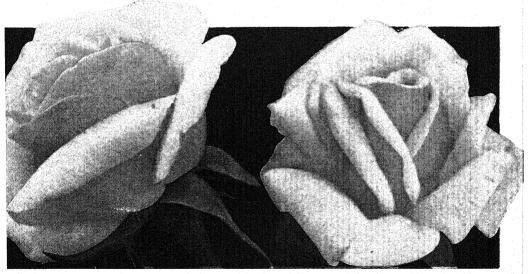
THE HYBRID POLYANTHA ROSE, GRUSS AN AACHEN

Decidedly for the connoisseur, GREY PEARL, HT. (McGredy; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1945), combines grey, lavender, and mauve tones. Its novel coloring alone will assure its getting wide attention. The combination of beautiful form with this distinctly new color makes it admirable for cut-flower arrangements. (Plant patent 680.)

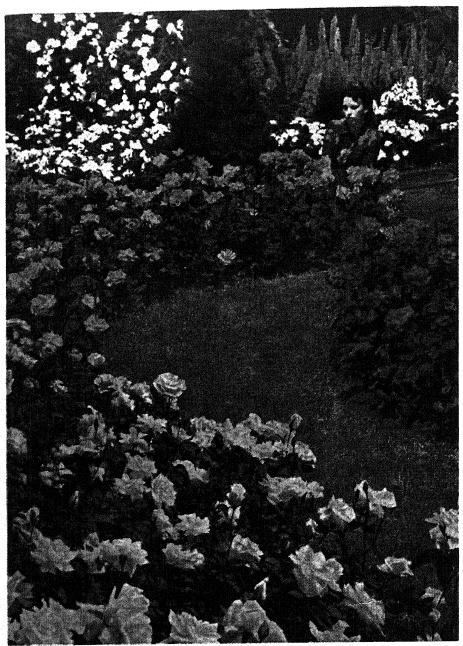
One of the most useful of all Hybrid Polyantha roses is Gruss an Aachen (Geduldig, 1909). It was the first to cross over from the small cluster-flowered pure Polyantha type toward the larger Hybrid Tea class, and it still stands as the model in its important class. The rose varies from almost white to deeper pink hues, and all are good. The compact yet vigorous plant further commends it, and the variations offered show its high reputation, though not one of them is of equal merit.

Coppery buds and large double flowers of almost brown-orange shades are a distinctive feature of Gruss an Coburg, HT. (Felberg-Leclerc, 1927).

Gruss an Freundorf, R. (Praskac, 1913), produces a vast abundance of pleasingly formed, crimped flowers on a strong, climbing plant. This type of climbing rose is capable of giving delightful garden effects if used with intelligent discrimination.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, GRUSS AN COBURG



FEATURING FANTASIA AND MARY MARGARET McBride (Cl. Summer Snow in Rear and Crimson Glory at Right)



THE HYBRID FOETIDA ROSE, HARISON'S YELLOW

Altogether out of its class is Gruss an Teplitz, HT. (Geschwind; int P. Lambert, 1897) The fascinating story of its origination and introduction, told in the American Rose Annual for 1933 by Peter Lambert, its German introducer (who was not its originator), confirms the feeling of this writer, that if it is a Hybrid Tea rose at all it has built up that useful class to an unusual point of enduring ex-

cellence. Indeed, its reported parentage, which relates it to Bourbon, Bengal, Noisette, Tea, and China varieties, seems to include all Europe, some of Asia, and the summation of many years of sedulous crossing and hybridizing. Gruss an Teplitz stays and stays and stays, and is one of the roses that may always be depended on to have pleasingly crimson, delightfully fragrant flowers, not particularly good for cutting.

More than a hundred years old and still going strong is Harison's Yellow, HFt. (Harison, 1830), of a type by no means fully understood. On a great straggling 6 to 8-foot bush, which will travel outward from its center to make vast masses in the course of time, are borne an abundance of pleasing, little, definitely yellow flowers in spring, the fragrance of which may arise from the calyx of the rose or from the leaves. Harison's Yellow does not belong in the small rose garden but is simply indispensable in the shrubbery and for background use.

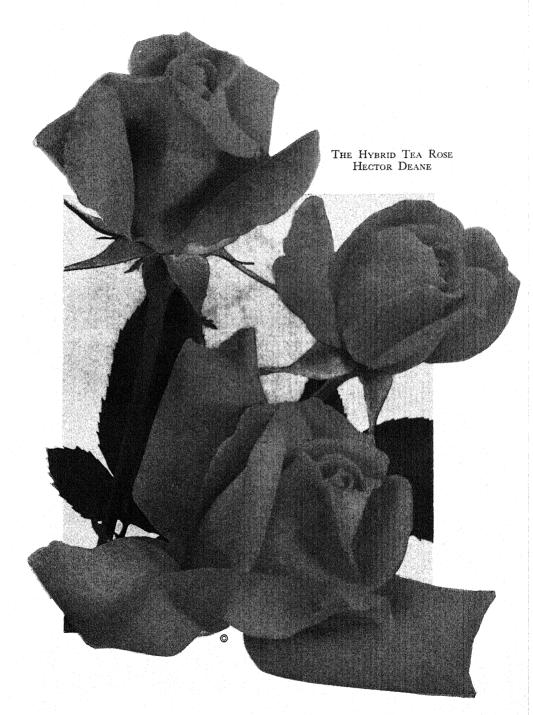
A strikingly descriptive name is HEART OF GOLD, R. (Van Fleet; int. A. R. S., 1926). The late Dr. Van Fleet used the reddest of all Chinese native roses, *Rosa Moyesii*, to produce a strong and vigorous plant, covered with innumerable single, purplish crimson blooms with the yellow stamen cluster that justified its name. The blooms are evanescent but very lovely, and the plant has great vigor as a climber or bush. Another good Moyesii hybrid is Nevada.

Intense fragrance and strong red color are the main assets of Heart's Desire, HT. (H. & S., 1940), but the neck is often too weak to support the heavy flower. Growth is tall and slender. (Plant patent 501.)

HECTOR DEANE, HT. (McGredy, 1938), has delicious fragrance and a very free blooming habit. The orange-salmon-pink color is somewhat variable and the form not too good; for these reasons it is best grown primarily for garden display. (Plant patent 361.)

Among good Dutch roses is Helios, HT. (M. Leenders; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1935). It is remarkable for its unusually lasting, deep sunflower-yellow, medium-sized, semi-double blooms, and has been highly honored abroad.

Definitely valuable is Henry Nevard, HP. (F. Cant, 1924), an example of the greatly improved Hybrid Perpetual rose, which, on a 3-foot, vigorous plant, repeatedly gives the gardener its crimson-scarlet, double, fragrant flowers.

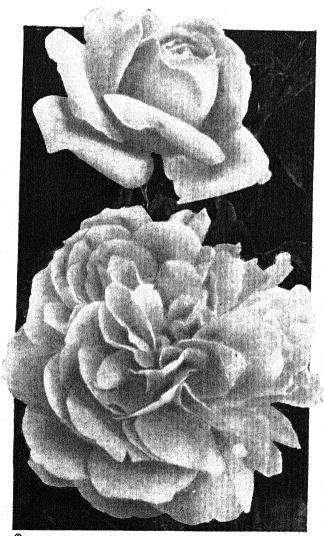


[101]

Hermosa, C. (Marcheseau, 1840), a dainty, pure pink rose, on a plant with curiously grayish foliage, is more than a hundred years old and knows nothing else than to bloom, and bloom, and bloom again. It belongs with the Polyantha roses in its low growth, and



A good Indian name is HIAWATHA, R. (Walsh, 1904), a production of the late M. H. Walsh, with single, clear deep carmine flowers, showing a distinct white eye. Blooming but once, it makes up for that in its tremendous abundance. As a climber its habit is beyond reproach. (See suggestion as to use in connection with Evangeline.)



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, HOME SWEET HOME

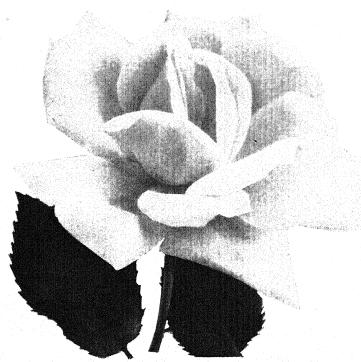
The full-petaled flowers of Highland Park, HT. (Mallerin; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1942), are delicate salmon-pink but sparsely produced. Growth is moderate to tall.

HILL'S AMERICA, HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1921), deserves mention for several reasons. It is a finer and richer Columbia, and its rose-pink flowers are very large. Gold Medals or Certificates of Merit were awarded to it in America, England, and France. Mr. Hill offered it for registration to the American Rose Society under the name of America, but as that name had already been given in 1915 to a Walsh climber, it was necessary to add the qualifying personal name.

Hinrich Gaede, HT. (Kordes, 1931), is an unusually striking rose. In an average season it bears many beautiful buds and flowers of glowing orange-yellow on plants that are almost trouble-proof. At Breeze Hill it has been found to be a splendid companion for Alezane.



The Hardy Climbing Roses, particularly of the Multiflora parentage, can be allowed to develop into great bushes in the shrubbery, as was done in Jamaica Plain, Mass.

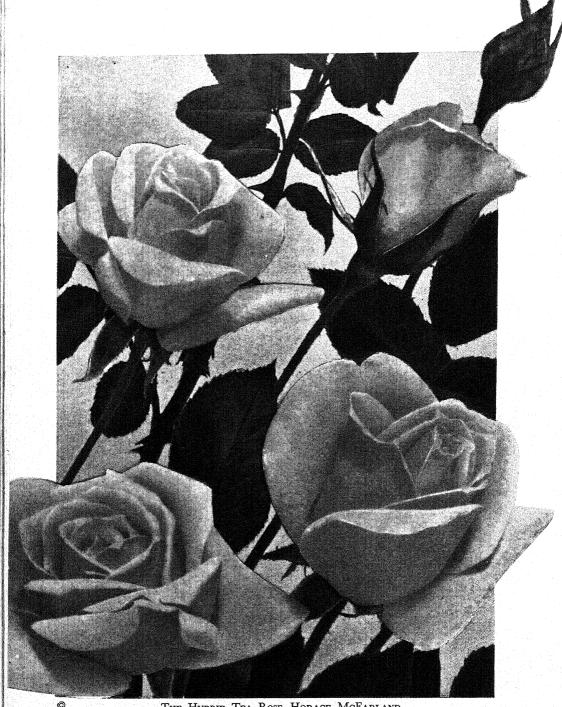


THE SHRUB ROSE, HON. LADY LINDSAY

Another really good China rose is Hofgärtner Kalb (Felberg-Leclerc, 1914). Properly to be classed with Hermosa and similar persistent-blooming types, this rose brings some of the virtues of Gruss an Teplitz into its fine carmine-rose blooms. Never boomed or exploited, it deserves greater prominence.

Clusters of semi-double, crimson flowers with a white eye cover Holstein, HPol. (Kordes; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1938), all season. The color holds well and the foliage is healthy. This is one of the most satisfactory of all large-flowered Polyanthas, and because the plants are such steady bloomers it is particularly good for mass planting. (Plant patent 395.)

Home Sweet Home, HT. (Wood & Ingram; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1940), is a lovely warm shade of pink. The flowers are large and very full, like a peony in shape when completely open, and the fragrance is pronounced.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, HORACE MCFARLAND



THE SPECIES SHRUB ROSE, HUGONIS

Growers in northern states report Hon. Lady Lindsay, Shrub (N. J. Hansen, 1938; int. B. & A., 1939), to be completely hardy and the foliage entirely disease resistant. The two-tone pink flowers, very double and fragrant, are rather sparsely produced on the 4-foot plant. Here is a rose for the shrub border rather than the conventional rose garden.

The latest rose to be named for the author, HORACE MCFARLAND, HT. (Mallerin; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1944), was christened on his eighty-fifth birthday. The large buds, notable for their fragrance and beautiful coppery pink color, are splendid for cutting. The plant needs a season or two to become established. (Plant patent 730.)

Father Hugo's rose is better known as Hugonis (Rosa Hugonis) and is undoubtedly the most important shrub rose of recent times. Coming from western China it is truly hardy, and it develops into a great and graceful plant to 6 feet and over, covered early in the season with a cloud of clear yellow, single flowers about 2 inches across, borne closely on the long, slender shoots that are in themselves

THE POLYANTHA ROSE, IDEAL

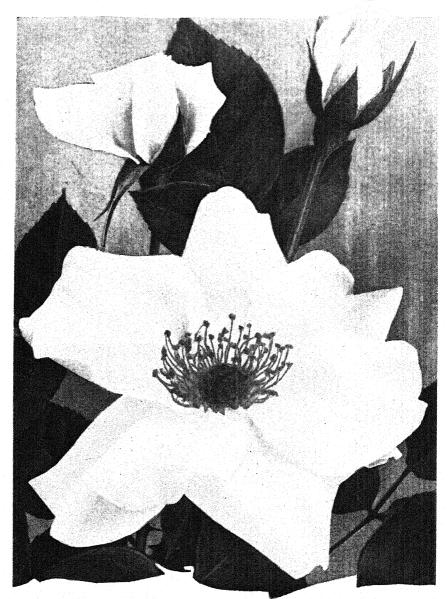
shoots that are in themselves ornamental. Growing rapidly, it needs but little attention, save the occasional removal of worn-out canes.

A particularly useful cluster-flowered Polyantha from Holland, IDEAL, Pol. (Spek, 1921), remains topnotch in its color and class. The velvety crimson blooms maintain their color very well.

Rather adequately described as a double American Pillar, of which it is a seedling, is ILE DE FRANCE, R. (Nonin, 1922). The lovely pink and white beauty of that international rose appears in double form on an active, once-blooming, very serviceable climber.

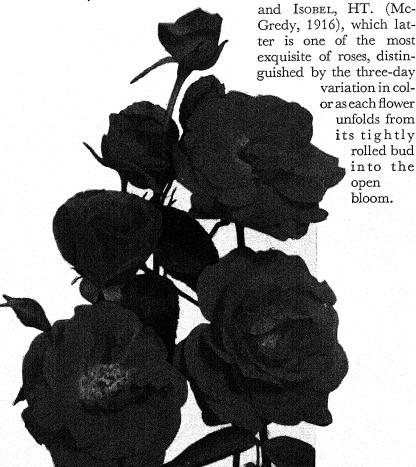
The highly desirable rose, IMPROVED LAFAYETTE, HPol. (H.&S.; int. Dreer, 1935), has a strong, bushy plant and semidouble, glowing crimson-red flowers.

Queen among single white roses is Innocence, HT. (Chaplin, 1921). Broad petals surrounding an attractive cluster of stamens give it a delicate charm all its own. It is not a profuse bloomer.

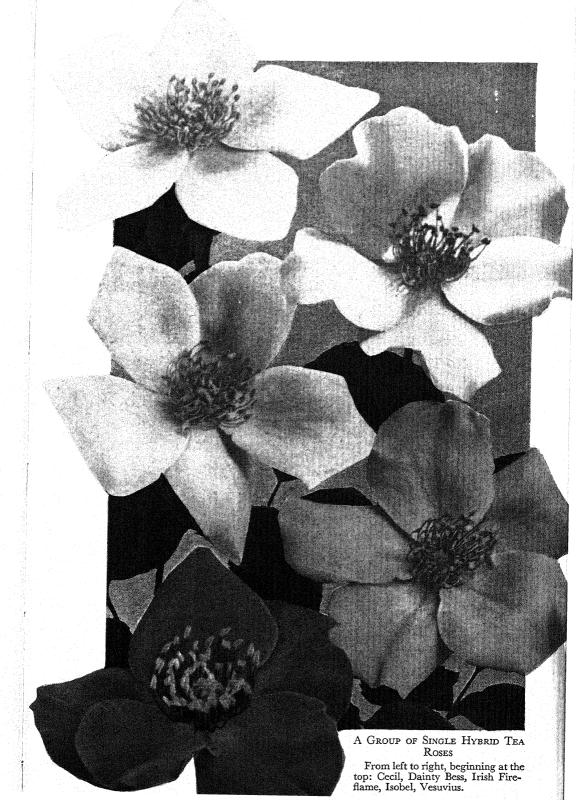


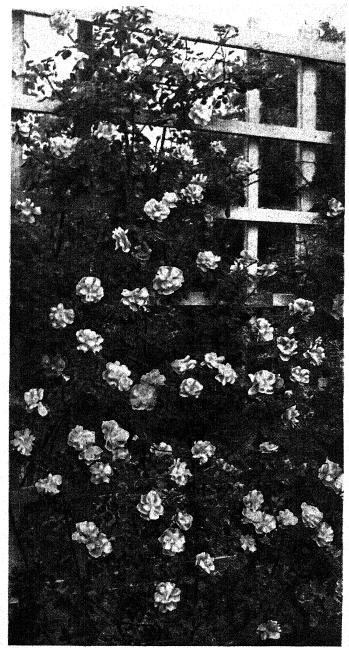
THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, INNOCENCE

The white rose on page 109 introduces a group of single roses of varied hues produced by the Irish rosarian A. Dickson or his fellow-countryman, McGredy. Reference to page 111 will show Irish Fireflame, HT. (A. Dickson, 1914), at the center left, and this may be taken also as representing Irish Elegance, HT. (A. Dickson, 1905), ranging from orange-scarlet to apricot, and Irish Beauty, HT. (A. Dickson, 1900), in pure white, but not as large as the superb Innocence. All these Irish single roses belong in the gardens of those who appreciate simple beauty. In the same plate will be found the lovely Vesuvius, HT. (McGredy, 1923), later described,



THE HYBRID POLYANTHA ROSF, IMPROVED LAFAYETTE





THE LARGE-FLOWERING CLIMBER, JACOTTE



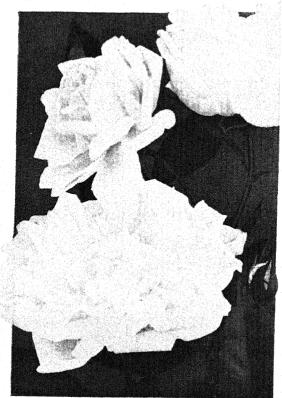
THE HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE, J. B. CLARK

Warm hues of yellow and coppery red make JACOTTE, LC. (Barbier, 1920), most attractive, and while it is an excellent climber, this writer remembers with particular pleasure its use as a trailing rose in Mrs. Henry Ford's great rose garden at Dearborn, Mich. It has previously been mentioned as in the color line of Albertine and Coralie.

J. B. CLARK, HP. (H. Dickson, 1905), is much varied in its color habit. Always where it finds itself suited, it gives full, tremendous and vividly colored flowers on a very strong plant.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, JOANNA HILL



THE POLYANTHA ROSE, JOHANNA TANTAU

A pink cluster-flowered Setigera hybrid is Jean Lafitte, LC. (Horvath; int. J. & P., 1934). It is a vigorous and beautiful variety in the extra-hardy Horvath series, and would be desirable even if it did not have definite frost-defying qualities. The medium-large flowers are very double, and of a clear pink, making the clusters very effective.

JIM TODD, HT. (Mallerin; int. A. Meilland, 1940), is another French rose of bright color—orange-red and yellow. The flower is semi-double.

JOANNA HILL, HT. (J. H. Hill Co., 1928), was primarily a green-house forcing variety, but it does so well in the garden that it has become a standard yellow, not only because of its sheer beauty but also for its excellent plant habit.

A most pleasing dwarf rose is Johanna Tantau, Pol. (Tantau, 1928), which has large, double flowers changing agreeably from the opening pink and cream of the buds to a clear white when fully open. The flowers are in clusters and come all season on a model plant.

The rose John Cook, HT. (Krüger; int. Ketten Bros., 1917), is of less importance, excellent though it be in its deep La-France-pink color and good blooming habit. It serves as a pleasant memorial to the man who gave the world the great rose, Radiance.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK, HT. (M. Leenders, 1910), was christened in the Bagatelle Gardens some years ago when it received a gold medal. It is a rose of great distinction when and where it finds itself agreeably placed; then it provides literally immense flowers that to the older rosarian suggest a finer and better La France.

Rosy red buds passing to deep pink flowers make Joyous, HPol. (de Ruiter; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1939), a pleasing combination of colors all season. (Plant patent 381.)

As this writer grows it, JOYOUS CAVALIER, HT. (Archer, 1926), is just that, for it may be so placed in the edge of the shrubbery that its rich, honest red flowers are flaunted continually against the darker surrounding foliage of lilacs and the like. The plant is of strong, upright growth, and has been found exceedingly satisfactory in its ability to care for itself.

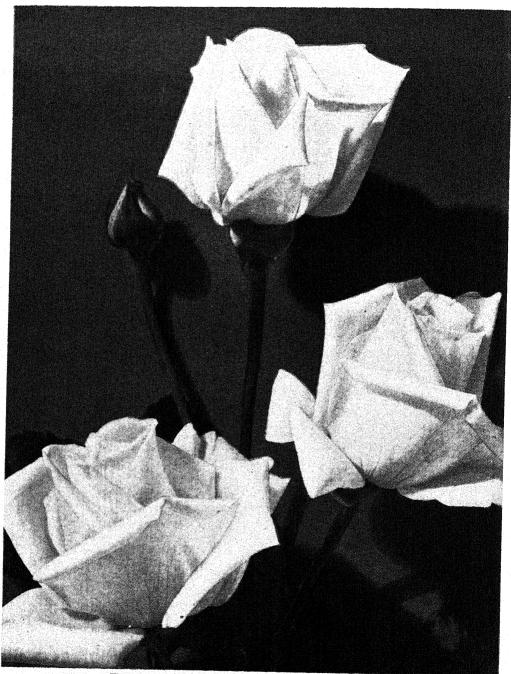
June Morn, LC. (Nicolas; int. J. & P., 1939), makes a good pillar rose. The fragrant, carmine-pink blooms are flushed with yellow on the outside and are borne in Hybrid Tea fashion. The heaviest crop appears early in the season. (Plant patent 375.)

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, HT. (Lambert, 1891), is a great German rose that after more than fifty years is still almost the height of excellence in vigor and other qualities desirable in a white garden rose. Sometimes it shows lemon tints and sometimes it blooms scantily.

A curious name is Kardinal Piffl, HT. (Leenders Bros., 1925), but it is a very large and satisfactory rose in the orange-pink group.

One of the earlier Polyanthas, Katharina Zeimet (Lambert, 1901), is still almost the best white rose of that indispensable class, and can always be depended on. It provides large clusters of small flowers over a long season.





The Hybrid Tea Rose, Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria

Exceedingly tall and vigorous growth, heavy bloom stems, and healthy foliage are characteristic of Katherine T. Marshall, HT. (Boerner; int. J. & P., 1943). The large flowers of deep rose-pink flushed yellow are not too plentiful, but vigor and hardiness make up

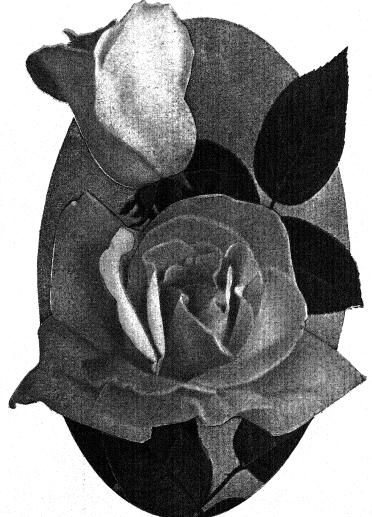


THE POLYANTHA ROSE, KATHARINA ZEIMET

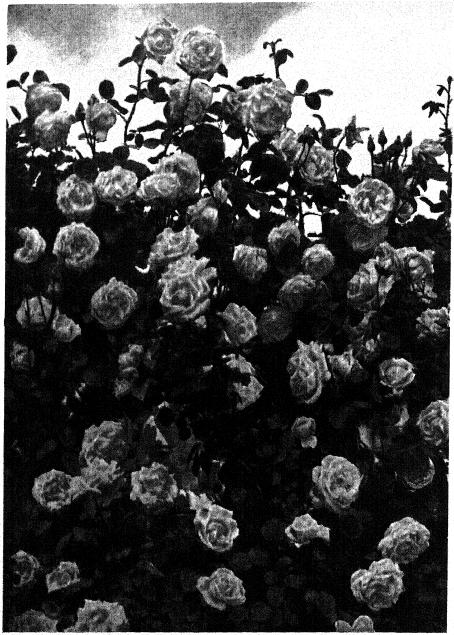


Kathleen Harrop, B. (A. Dickson, 1919), gives us an abundance of loose and lovely fragrant, light pink flowers borne on thornless stems in the valuable and overlooked Bourbon class, mostly known through Zephirine Drouhin, of which it is a sport.

When KILLARNEY, HT. (A. Dickson, 1898), came out, its lovely informality gave it high acclaim. It is still a standard rose of its



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, KILLARNEY

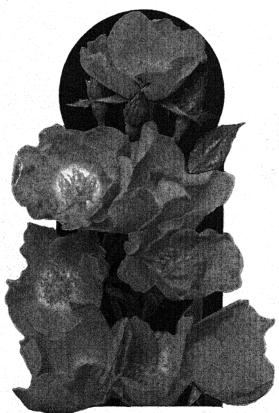


THE LARGE-FLOWERING CLIMBER, KING MIDAS

sparkling pink type, and has been carried on with a brighter color in Killarney Brilliant, HT. (A. Dickson, 1914). Then came Killarney Queen, HT. (Budlong, 1912), and Killarney Double White, HT. (Budlong; int. A. N. Pierson, 1912). All of these varieties retain the bud beauty and informality of the original open flower.

The buds of King Midas, LC. (Nicolas; int. J. & P., 1941), are golden yellow flushed with red, but as they open the red disappears. Blooms are large enough to be compared with Hybrid Teas. The sturdy canes grow 8 to 10 feet high. (Plant patent 586.)

Kirsten Poulsen, HPol. (D. T. Poulsen, 1924), must be looked at in the light of all that has been said about the remarkable Danish roses coming from the Poulsen family. Each of the varieties has its



THE HYBRID POLYANTHA ROSE, KIRSTEN POULSEN



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, LADY MARGARET STEWART

own distinction, and all of them maintain the high quality of the class. Karen Poulsen, HPol. (D. T. Poulsen; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1933), with its single, brilliant scarlet flowers, is even brighter than Kirsten.

One of the unique Australian roses raised by Alister Clark is KITTY KINIMONTH, HG. (A. Clark; int. Hackett, 1922). Its very large and loose flowers of glowing deep pink come on a vigorous climbing plant that in June stops the passer-by. Sisters in the same group are Daydream, Miss Marion Manifold, Nora Cuningham, Scorcher, and several others. Only in Australia has the rampant Rosa gigantea proved amenable to the hybridizer, so that its progeny get into commerce. In America, Father Schoener produced some Gigantea hybrids.

Ten frilled, light red petals compose the flower of KORALLE, Pol. (Koopmann; int. Krause and Tantau, 1938). The strong, healthy plant blooms profusely and makes a splendid bedder.

No clean pink rose is more dependable than LADY ALICE STANLEY, HT. (McGredy, 1909). Its abundant, well-formed, and fragrant flowers come with regularity; the plant is stocky and wholesome in habit.

In its even, deep pink color, LADY ASHTOWN, HT. (A. Dickson, 1904), stands alone. It is particularly effective when budded on a standard and treated as a tree rose, not only because of its adaptability to that form but because of its even color.

Closely similar to Dorothy Perkins is Lady Gay, R. (Walsh, 1905); their rich pink clusters of bloom dominate the rose picture in eastern America. Lady Godiva, R. (Paul, 1908), is enough like both to complete a trio of rampantly vigorous, double pink climbers of great beauty. The large-flowered varieties can never displace these superb cluster-flowered sorts.

Lady Hillingdon, T. (Lowe & Shawyer, 1910), belies its Tea parentage—if it is a Tea—in its accommodating willingness to live with other roses in American gardens, all the time freely producing its deep apricot-yellow flowers on good stems, and with a fine plant to keep it going.

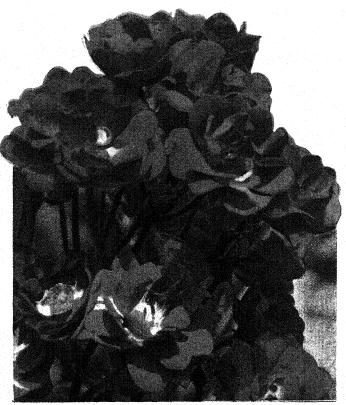
Much dispute among rosarians rages about the variety Lady Margaret Stewart, HT. (A. Dickson, 1926), not in relation to its always exquisite and unique flowers of buttercup-yellow, flushed orange and red, but as to its habit, which under some methods of propagation is satisfactorily upright, and sometimes quite otherwise.

One of the unique Hybrid Sweetbriers produced by Lord Penzance more than a generation ago is LADY PENZANCE, HSb. (Penzance,

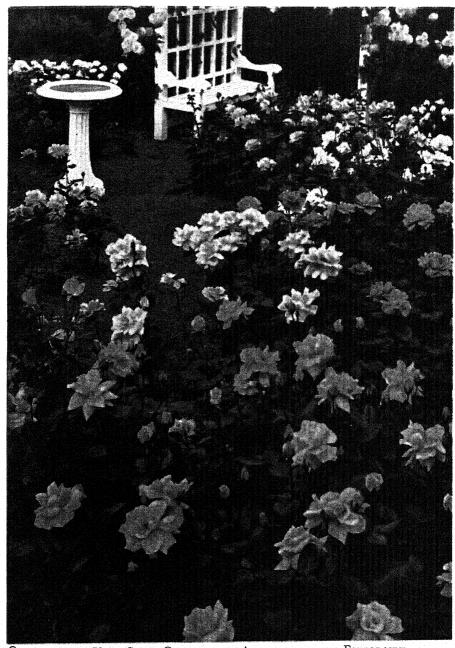
1894). The family, including Amy Robsart, Anne of Geierstein, Brenda, and Flora McIvor, makes available the famed Eglantine rose of England in plants of immense vigor and high foliage fragrance. These can be grown in the shrubbery or anywhere else, though not in too close contact with dwarf roses, which they would overpower. Sometimes the shoots of these roses will arch to 10 feet in height.

LADY READING, Pol. (Van Kleef & Co., 1921), has clusters of clear red blooms on short but strong stems. The plant is dwarf and a reliable producer.

Lady Ursula, HT. (A. Dickson, 1908), is one of the most dependable roses in any garden where it is given the least care. Its varied pink blooms are not all of the finest quality, but there are so many of them, so constantly produced, that the variety is invaluable.



THE POLYANTHA ROSE, LADY READING

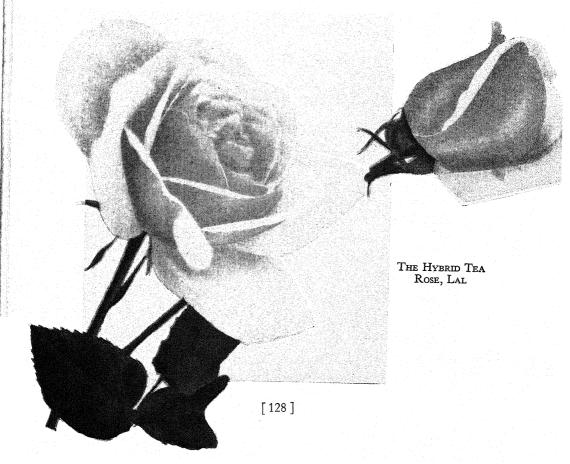


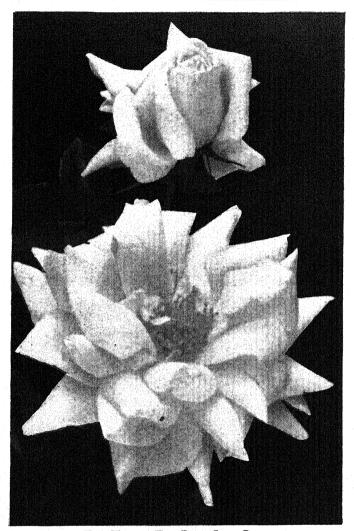
A New York State Garden with Adoration in the Foreground

Lævigata (Rosa lævigata) is the famous Cherokee Rose. Originally from Japan and Formosa, it has naturalized itself in the southern states. Not hardy north, its decorative place is approximated by the Altaica form of the Spinosissima.

Originally Joseph Guy, this rose became Lafayette, HPol. (Nonin; int. U. S. by H. & S. and Dreer, 1924). It is an excellent Polyantha with large, bright cherry-carmine flowers. The plant is all that can be desired in its class.

A great revolution in rose growing was unconsciously started when LA FRANCE, HT. (Guillot, 1867), sent out by its originator as an improvement in the then dominant Hybrid Perpetual class, added the recurrent bloom quality of the Tea rose. It opened the door to the thousands of excellent Hybrid Tea varieties that have followed it. In itself it is possessed of high beauty and a rich and unforgettable fragrance, which has never yet been surpassed.





THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, LILY PONS

LAL, HT. (Easlea, 1933), is a good rose for cutting. The color is deep salmon-pink suffused with yellow. Nice perfume and long-lasting qualities add to its value.

Thoughtful rosarians have long been anxious to see bred into the Hybrid Tea rose-stream other original sources than those upon which so many varieties have been based. In LEONARD BARRON, HT.

(Nicolas; int. C.-P., 1931), this hope began to be realized, for Dr. Nicolas bred into it the blood of *Rosa nutkana*. The result is a great, wide, flat flower, quite unique in form and with its rich pink, salmon, and orange hues all mixed together.

LÉONTINE GERVAIS, LC. (Barbier, 1903), climbs pleasingly in the flexible Wichuraiana manner. Its fragrant blooms are of medium size, shading through nasturtium-red, apricot, and yellow.

Truly a dream is LE Rêve, LC. (Pernet-Ducher, 1923). Quite unique in character, this hybrid provides us with a hardy climber producing a vast quantity of large, single and semi-double, sunflower-yellow blooms of great distinction, and carrying a peculiarly pleasing perfume. It is one of the most dependable yellow climbing roses.

Deserving its "Starlight" name is LEUCHTSTERN, R. (Schmidt, 1899). It is an admirable Multiflora climber bearing large, single, open flowers of deep rose-pink with a white center. These come in immense clusters, which, while produced only once, last a long time in good order.

LHERITIERANEA (Rosa Lheritieranea) is the difficult botanical name that underlies the Boursault roses, not many of which are still in gardens. The species itself is a worthwhile 5-foot shrub with almost thornless twigs, bearing many large, deep magenta or reddish purple flowers in June, which last a long time.

Like many other roses, LILY PONS, HT. (Brownell, 1939), improves with age. The center is deep yellow, shading to lighter yellow at the edges. Flowers often reach exhibition size and form. (Plant patent 420.)

An interesting ground-cover may be had by planting LITTLE COMPTON CREEPER, LC. (Brownell, 1938). The plant makes as much as 14 feet of growth. Single rose-pink flowers are followed by orange hips.

LITTLE MISS MUFFETT, HPol. (Le Grice; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1940), bears large flowers of coral-pink in open branching heads of from five to ten. The plant is dwarf and bushy, admirably adapted for mass planting.

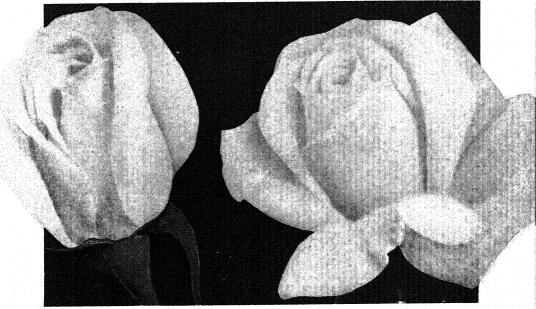
Of Treasure Island naming is Long John Silver, LC. (Horvath; int. J. & P., 1934). This Setigera hybrid endures twenty degrees below zero. Its large, silvery white blooms are in clusters on a plant that has vast vigor.

The double, high-centered flowers of LORD CHARLEMONT, HT. (McGredy, 1922), which are freely produced, are clear deep crimson.

When, in 1918, Los Angeles, HT. (H. & S., 1916), brought the Bagatelle medal to America for the first time, it created the sensation it warranted. The superior climbing form pervades the Pacific Coast and such parts of eastern America as have become acquainted with it.

One of the first of the Pernet-Ducher warm-tinted roses was Louise Catherine Breslau, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1912). Though somewhat finicky in habit, it has elegant form and striking coppery orange color, and when pleased with the surroundings provided by the gardener it is superb. Those who plant it should endeavor to get plants grown on Ragged Robin understock.

A well-known name is attached to the rose Lowell Thomas, HT. (Mallerin; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1943), and the plant is worthy of it. Long-pointed buds of deep lemon-yellow do not fade as they open. The strong plant is well clothed with good healthy foliage. This is one of the most promising of the numerous new yellow Hybrid Teas. (Plant patent 595.)



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, LOWELL THOMAS

LUCILE SUPREME, HT. (J. H. Hill Co., 1941), is a greenhouse variety with rosy red buds and deep pink flowers, slightly darker and fuller than its parent Lucile Hill. (Plant patent 485.)

A beautiful rose with Pernetiana character, Lucy Nicolas, HT. (Mallerin; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1935), was selected by M. Mallerin to honor the daughter of the famous rosarian, Dr. J. H. Nicolas. Its large size goes well with the pleasing coppery pink and orange coloring.

Among the most pleasing of the Spanish hybrids coming from Pedro Dot is Luis Brinas, HT. (P. Dot; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1934). Both bud and flower are fine in their even old-rose and gold color, and the plant is better than average. (Plant patent 102.)

MABELLE STEARNS, HSet. (Horvath; int. Wayside Gardens Co., 1938), is a low spreading shrub with a healthy and hardy constitution. The pink flowers are inclined to ball. (Plant patent 297.)

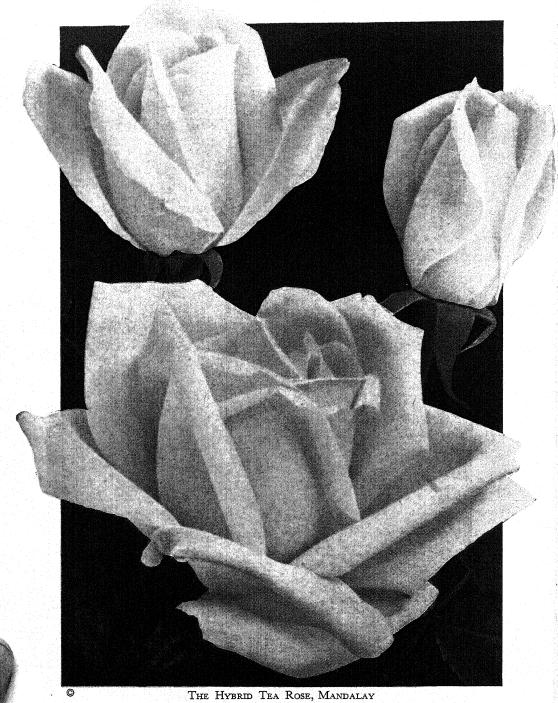


Roses North of the Arctic Circle

That the rose does not confine itself to the North and South Temperate Zones is evidenced in *Rosa acicularis* on the Kobuk River, more than fifty miles north of the Arctic circle



A very good bedding rose is Magic Red, HT. (Kordes; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1942). Its 3-inch, double blooms of scarlet-red are lasting in both color and duration, with fragrance as an added recommendation. The plant is somewhat dwarf.



Long one of the dependable Hybrid Perpetual roses necessary in well-ordered gardens, Magna Charta (W. Paul, 1876), carries along the fragrant traditions of the old June rose in its bright pink, carmine-suffused flowers.

An exhibition rose par excellence is Mandalay, HT. (Mallerin; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1942). The enormous, chrome-yellow blooms are of perfect form—just what flower-show exhibitors want. For garden display the quantity of bloom could be larger, but growth and foliage leave nothing to be desired.

Maréchal Niel, N. (Pradel, 1864), is a world-famous variety sent out from France more than two generations ago. It is a fragrant, large, golden yellow rose of particular effectiveness, hardy from Virginia south.

MARGARET McGredy, HT. (McGredy, 1927), is a most satisfactory rose because of its unusual scarlet hue and dependable blooming habit.

Another of the Spanish creations appears in Mari Dot, HT. (P. Dot, 1927), which blooms in clusters of three to five on strong stems, and thus shows to advantage its recurved, salmon-pink, yellow-based petals. The plant is vigorous and good. This Spanish hybridizer has worked quite independently, and with encouraging results. He has not hesitated to use species and classes out of the conventional European current.

A fine pink Polyantha rose is Marie Pavic (Alégatière, 1888), with more than average persistence not only in bloom but in holding its flowers in good condition.

The old Tea rose, Marie van Houtte (Ducher, 1871), was for many years the standard of excellence in its cream and carmine loveliness, and is still well worth while. It has unusual hardiness for its class.

Comparable to Pinocchio in many ways, MARIONETTE, Pol. (J. & P., 1942), grows only 2 feet tall and has the same profusion of attractive buds as its parent. The color is deep creamy yellow, turning white. (Plant patent 569.)

MARK SULLIVAN, HT. (Mallerin; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1942), needs the protection of a partly shaded location in order to keep its rose and cerise-flushed golden yellow coloring. It seems to do well in the West. (Plant patent 599.)



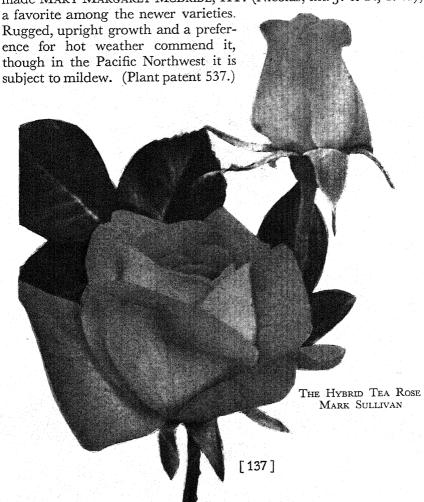
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MARY, COUNTESS OF ILCHESTER, HT. (A. Dickson, 1909), provides delightfully fragrant, deep rose-pink flowers on a good plant.

MARY HART, HT. (G. B. Hart, 1931), is a sport of the widely grown Talisman. It has the same blooming habit and plant quality as its parent but the color is a brilliant light scarlet. (Plant patent 8.)

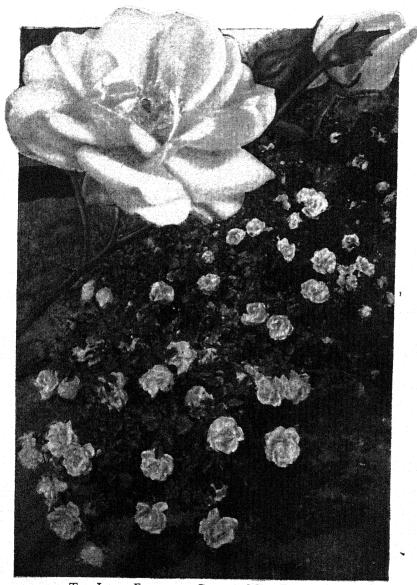
An excellent climber in the Lovett Sister group raised by the capable Dr. Van Fleet is MARY LOVETT, LC. (Van Fleet; int. J. T. Lovett, 1915), a double bloom on a strong plant, able to cover a dozen feet in a season. The fine pink Alida Lovett goes well with it, as also does the unfading red of Bess Lovett.

Warm salmon-pink flowers that come on long cutting stems have made Mary Margaret McBride, HT. (Nicolas; int. J. & P., 1941),



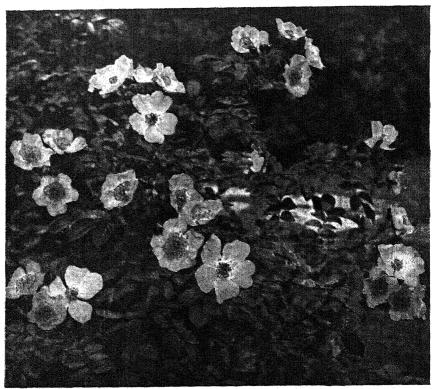


THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MARY MARGARET McBride



THE LARGE-FLOWERING CLIMBER, MARY WALLACE

Dr. Van Fleet contributed MARY WALLACE, LC. (Van Fleet; int. A. R. S., 1924), toward his much-desired dooryard rose class. It does not frequently recur in bloom, but its show of pleasing, warm pink flowers in June has made it esteemed all over America. It



THE HYBRID RUGOSA TRAILER, MAX GRAF

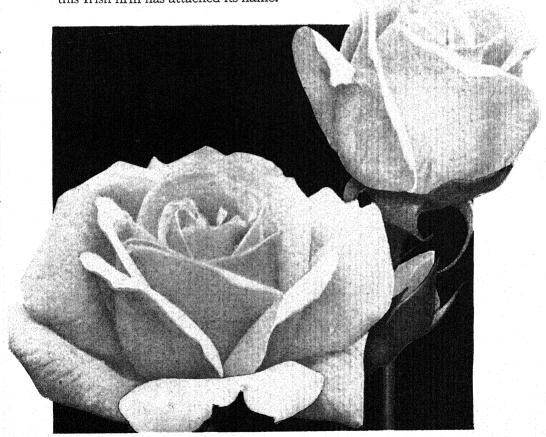
climbs or it sprawls, but always it grows and blooms. It was introduced under an arrangement between the Department of Agriculture and the American Rose Society, providing for uniform and accurate descriptions and a restrained price. The net gain from its sale was devoted by the American Rose Society to the disease research that resulted in methods for controlling the very bothersome blackspot foliage disease.

A curious hybrid is Max Graf, HRug. (Bowditch, 1919), resulting in a vigorous, trailing (not climbing) plant with disease-resistant, rugose foliage, contrasted in June with many 3-inch, bright pink, golden-centered blossoms. It will stand much shade and yet prosper, and it needs no coddling. This rose is par excellence for covering a bank or making a hedge. It is a splendid thing for the rock garden too, where its beautiful dark green, wrinkled foliage maintains its color till late fall.

From a distinguished rose grower comes MAX KRAUSE, HT. (Krause; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1930), which is another aspirant for the yellow honors, though the buds show reddish orange amid abundant dark green foliage. In some localities this variety has done exceedingly well.

McGredy's Ivory, HT. (McGredy; int. U. S. by Dreer, 1930), is creamy white in the bud, turning clear white as it unfolds. The buds are especially lovely.

A very large, cupped flower of an indescribable peach color is produced by McGredy's Peach, HT. (McGredy, 1933). It is in the series of good roses to which this Irish firm has attached its name.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MAX KRAUSE



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, McGREDY'S SALMON



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, McGredy's Scarlet

Primarily a rose for garden display, McGredy's Salmon, HT. (McGredy; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1940), is long on fragrance, color, and quantity of bloom but short on form. The clean brilliant salmonpink color and fruity fragrance commend it. (Plant patent 410.)

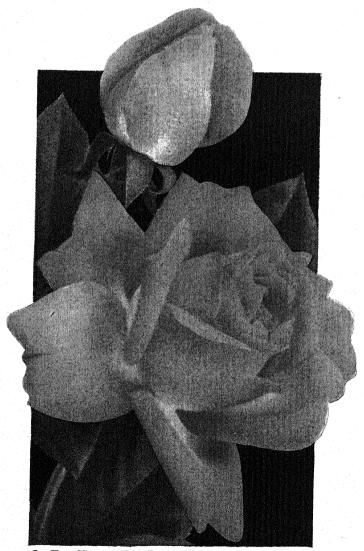
The McGredy family brings us really great roses, and a favorite is McGredy's Scarlet, HT. (McGredy, 1930). The blooms are not always scarlet, but they are always pleasing and always abundantly produced on excellent plants.

McGredy's Sunset, HT. (McGredy, 1936), is a fragrant bedding rose with a chrome-yellow base shading to scarlet, with buttercupyellow reverse. The flowers lack form and are short-lived but nevertheless are attractive and freely produced. (Plant patent 317.)

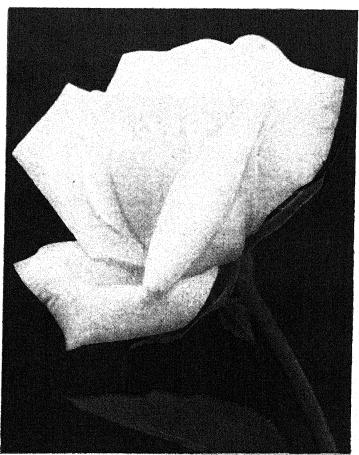


[ 144 ]

McGredy's Triumph, HT. (McGredy, 1934), seems accurately named for its immense, fragrant, geranium-red blooms, orange flushed, plentifully produced all season on a vigorous, informal plant. It is an outstanding rose that will do credit to any garden. (Plant patent 190.)



© THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, McGREDY'S TRIUMPH

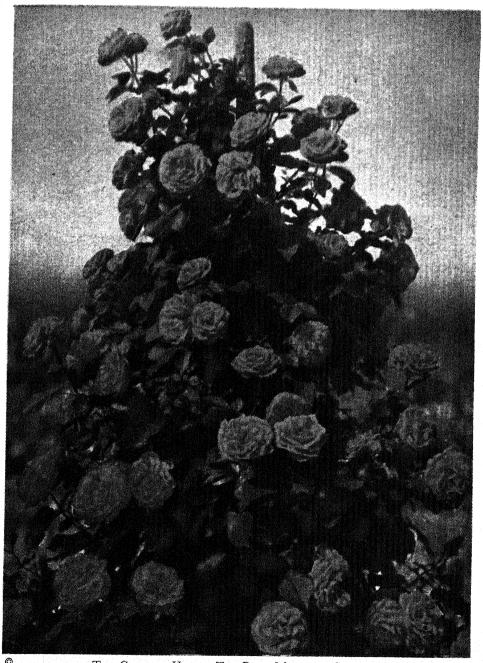


THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, McGREDY'S YELLOW

Flowers of good color and quality are borne by McGredy's Yel-Low, HT. (McGredy, 1933). Beautifully formed, pale buttercupyellow buds place it among the good light yellows.

Melody, HT. (Lammerts; int. Armstrong Nurs., 1946), gives a succession of bright pink bloom from early in the season until late. The petals are delicately ruffled, and the bushy plant blooms freely.

Mercedes Gallart, CHT. (M. Munné; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1932), climbs with vigor and recurrently bears immense, quite double, purple-pink flowers, which sometimes tend to be disagreeable and at other times are superb. It is important because no other climber gives the same result at its best.



THE CLIMBING HYBRID TEA ROSE, MERCEDES GALLART



The Hybrid Bracteata Climber or Trailer, Mermaid [148]

Real enthusiasm is aroused by Mermaid, HBc. (W. Paul, 1918), a unique hybrid of *Rosa bracteata* with a yellow rose, resulting in immense, single, light primrose blooms of real elegance. Never coming many at a time, these flowers keep on all season, and the interesting decorative foliage adds to the value of a superb climber, hardy farther north than might be expected. Those who plant it are cautioned not to do any pruning, or but little of it, for this rose will bloom from wood that seems to be dead; nor should there be discouragement at an occasional freezing back. It is very effective as a combination of trailer and low climber, as over a low fence or on a sloping bank, where its beautiful foliage may be enjoyed even when there are few flowers.

The unusual brick-red color of Mexico, HPol. (Krause; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1944), requires careful placement in relation to other reds and pinks. The 4-inch blooms are carried in large clusters on a bushy plant and make a fine bedding effect.

The perfect miniature buds of Midget, H. chinensis minima (de Vink; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1940), delight all beholders. They are carmine-red in color and are borne in profusion. (Plant patent 466.)

Described as a glorified Wichuraiana, MILKY WAY, R. (Walsh, 1900), was produced on Cape Cod by the late M. H. Walsh. Its white flowers are both single and semi-double, and of distinct elegance.

The All-America rating awarded Mirandy, HT. (Lammerts; int. Armstrong Nurs., 1945), no doubt helped win wide distribution for it. This is a "he-man" rose of huge size, luscious garnet-red color, penetrating Damask fragrance, and heavy-foliaged, upright growth. Hot dry weather suits it best. (Plant patent 632.)

The very large blooms of Miss America, HT. (Nicolas; int. J. & P., 1938), are unusually full-petaled. The creamy pink color seems a little weak but both flower and plant are very robust and satisfactory. (Plant patent 264.)

Wonderful spicy fragrance is a characteristic of Miss Clipper, HT. (Lammerts; int. Armstrong Nurs., 1942). The tall slender plant is best grown in cooler localities, for the large pink flowers fade somewhat in the sun. (Plant patent 522.)

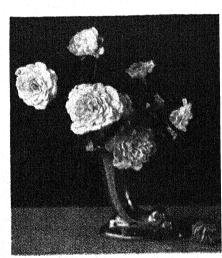
MISS CYNTHIA FORDE, HT. (H. Dickson, 1909), is a very fine pink rose with large and lovely flowers and excellent buds. A candid observer will wonder what superior advantages are presented by many of the more recent pink roses aside from mere newness.

## ROSES OF THE WORLD IN COLOR

Shown on these facing pages is a group of the Miniature roses (botanically H. chinensis minima), which have been stirring up attention in the past few years. Their tiny size may be judged by comparison with the bloom of Comtesse Vandal on the opposite page. These plants are sturdier than one might think and they introduce an entirely different scale in rose growing. The miniature flowers and buds are delightful in arrangements for small tables, invalids' luncheon trays and the like, while outdoors the plants find their greatest usefulness as edgings for beds of Hybrid Teas or perennial flowers or tucked in foundation plantings. They prefer soil that is not too rich. These midgets of the great rose family are a link with the past, for Miss Mary Lawrance knew and painted the portraits of miniature roses a century and a half ago.



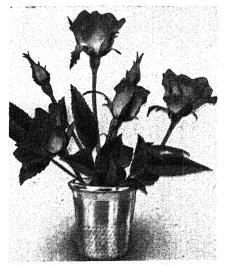
Pixie. (See page 213)



SWEET FAIRY. (See page 264)



A BORDER OF THE ROULETTI ROSE



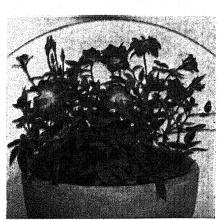
Toм Thumв. (See page 269)



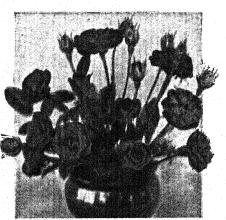
BABY GOLD STAR. (See page 12)



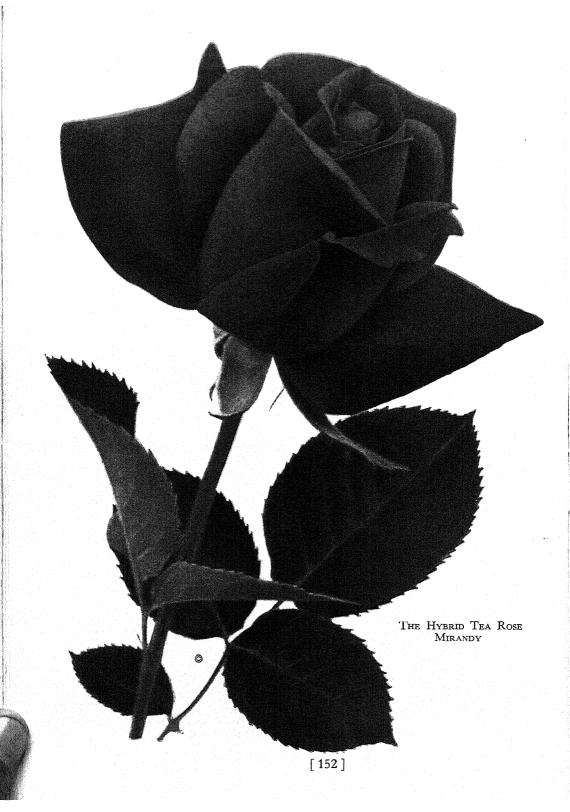
COMTESSE VANDAL AND PIXIE

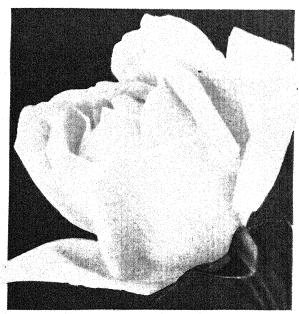


THE ROULETTI HYBRID, TOM THUMB



MIDGET. (See page 149)





© THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MISS AMERICA

From a California rosarian comes huge Miss Rowena Thom, HT. (H. & S., 1927), which combines rich pink and old-gold in its petalage. Plant and growth are admirable.

The old Tea rose, MLLE. FRANZISKA KRÜGER (G. Nabonnand, 1880), still persists, and will do good service in producing its coppery yellow and pink flowers for those who can grow Tea roses. This variety is one of those borderland sorts that throw doubt on current rose classification, for there are no outstanding Tea qualities in it.

A prototype of the lovely Ophelia roses was MME. ABEL CHATENAY, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1894). It is a rich, fine, pale pink flower, and was long a standard of comparison for the newer pink sorts. Among the best of the productions of the great French rose wizard, it deserves high rank.

The Frau Karl Druschki seedling, MME. ALBERT BARBIER, HP. (Barbier; int. U. S. by Dreer, 1925), gives more flowers than many others said to be constant-blooming, and it gives them all summer. The double, slightly fragrant blooms of salmon, tinted yellow, with darker center, are carried on a vigorous, upright plant.

The Ophelia sport Mme. Butterfly, HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1918), was widely used for winter cut-flower production, and its many sports and descendants carry on its high tradition in that respect. It is



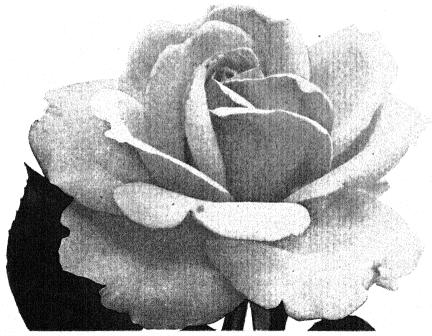
THE POLYANTHA ROSE, MISS EDITH CAVELL. (See page 214.)

Portland, Oregon, the City of Roses, has used MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1890), to line its streets so that millions of blooms greet the passerby. The variety carries rich satiny rose flowers in abundance on a plant that endures greatly.

Average in growth and bloom production, MME. CHARLES MALLERIN, HT. (Mallerin; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1939), is most noteworthy for its vivid orange-salmon color. The foliage needs protection against blackspot. (Plant patent 409.)

Many of the blooms of MME. CHIANG KAI-SHEK, HT. (Duehrsen; int. H. & S., 1944), are of exhibition size and type. The beautifully formed, faintly fragrant buds are pale yellow, quickly lightening to almost white. Tall, slender plant growth is typical. (Plant patent 664.)

Of distinguished ancestry is the coppery pink MME. COCHET-COCHET, HT. (Mallerin; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1934). It is very pleasing in both bud and open bloom and is greatly enjoyed indoors as a cut flower. (Plant patent 129.)



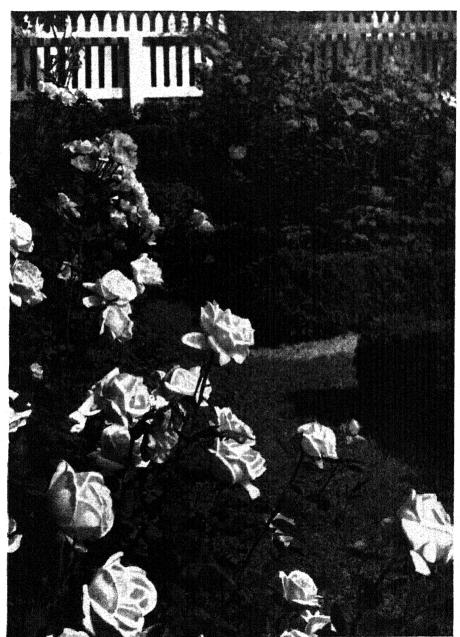
THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MISS ROWENA THOM



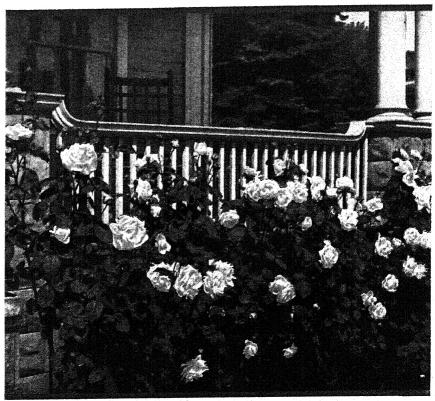
THE HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE, MME. ALBERT BARBIER

Medium-sized buds in varied hues of yellow, orange, and pink come on MME. COLETTE MARTINET, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1915), making it particularly cherished as a fragrant, double, button-hole rose.

Many years ago the London Daily Mail offered a prize of a thousand pounds for a new rose, to be named "Daily Mail," which was won by the variety already called MME. EDOUARD HERRIOT, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1913). The result was that the rose thereafter carried two names. It has developed into world-wide prominence as one of the best introductions of the distinguished producer who brought into use the orange and salmon hues. This writer is one of those who feel that not many roses of the Pernetiana type have equaled this great sort.



A FLOURISHING ROSE GARDEN IN VIRGINIA

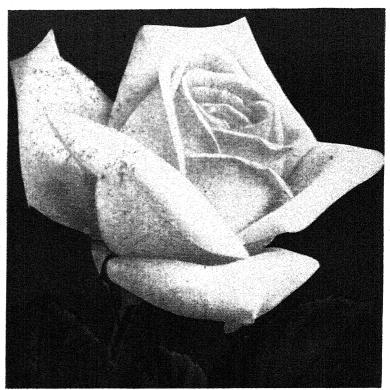


THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MME. CAROLINE TESTOUT

A white Rugosa hybrid of much desirability, MME. GEORGES BRUANT, HRug. (Bruant, 1887), is useful where these roses are planted in the shrubbery or any place the Rugosa vigor has opportunity to develop. In contrast to the sturdy plant are the loosely formed, delicate white flowers of waxy texture that are continuously carried in bunches.

Only its name has prevented MME. GRÉGOIRE STAECHELIN, CHP. (P. Dot, 1927; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1929), from sweeping the rose world. Its great pink flowers, varied in hue, have a petal quality that makes the rose different as well as desirable. Its Druschki parentage renders it not always hardy, but when unkindly frost shortens its canes and prevents bloom for the next season, it comes back promptly and vigorously. This rose strengthens the writer's conviction that a difficult name can be a definite handicap.



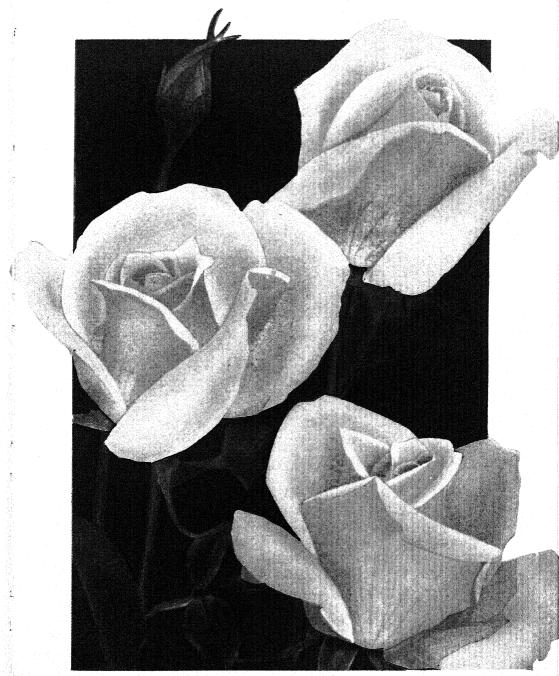


THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MME. CHIANG-KAI-SHEK

MME. HENRI GUILLOT, HT. (Mallerin; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1938), has won many admirers because of its all-round good qualities. Waxy green foliage on a strong and healthy plant sets off the well-shaped, orange-coral-red blooms. This rose has won prizes at various shows. (Plant patent 337.)

Soft yellow, orange and pink are blended in MME. JEAN GAUJARD, HT. (Gaujard; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1938). The flowers are lovely enough to recommend it in spite of weak growth and stingy bloom production. (Plant patent 338.)

In some rose-growing sections of the United States, especially in Ohio, MME. JOSEPH PERRAUD, HT. (Gaujard, 1934), is of superior quality, with coppery yellow tones and admirable plant habit. It comes from the famous Pernet-Ducher establishment in France, where M. Gaujard continues the work of the rose master. Long may he prosper!



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MME. COCHET-COCHET



THE CLIMBING HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE, MME. GRÉGOIRE STAECHELIN

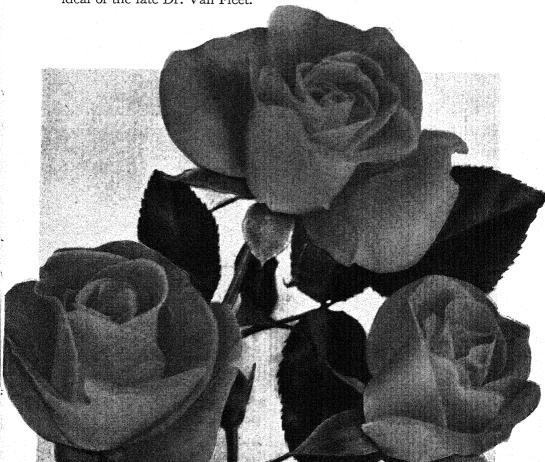
MME. Jules Bouché, HT. (Croibier, 1911), is by many believed to be the best white Hybrid Tea rose because of its beauty, persistence, strength of growth, and its continuous production of lovely buds and flowers.

One of the excellent silvery flesh-pink roses it is hard to do without in the modern rose garden is MME. Léon PAIN, HT. (P. Guillot, 1904). The remarks on page 149 concerning Miss Cynthia Forde will fit this fine variety as well.

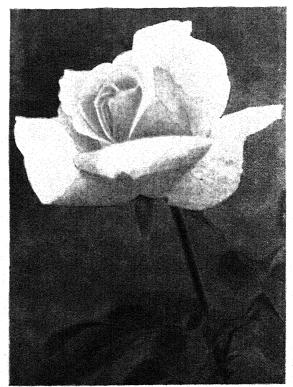
Another new yellow variety, MME. MARIE CURIE, HT. (Gaujard; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1943), comes from France. It is darker than Mme. Chiang Kai-shek and is produced on a low-growing plant of moderate vigor. (Plant patent 727.)

MME. NORBERT LEVAVASSEUR (Levavasseur, 1903), was the awkward name given the first Polyantha rose that really attained prominence in the early years of this century. It masqueraded under the name of "Baby Rambler," though it doesn't ramble and is hardly a baby. It is a hardy, free-blooming variety.

More than a century ago MME. PLANTIER, HAlba (Plantier, 1835), was sent out as a Noisette; it is hardy, persistent, and has held its place as a pure white rose in thousands of old dooryards all over America. It is, indeed, a model of the dooryard rose that was the ideal of the late Dr. Van Fleet.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MME. HENRI GUILLOT

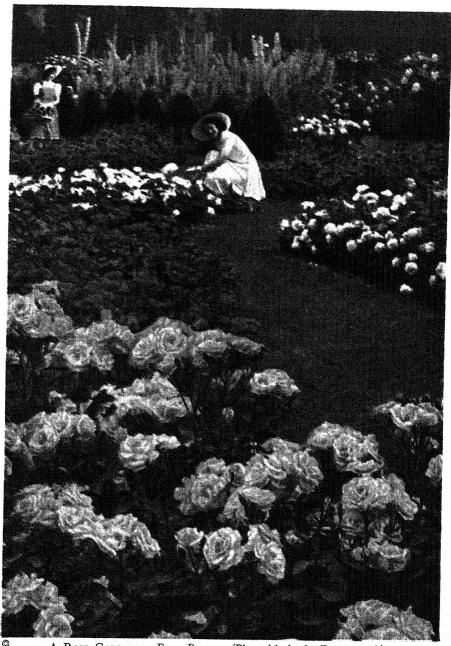


THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MME. JOSEPH PERRAUD

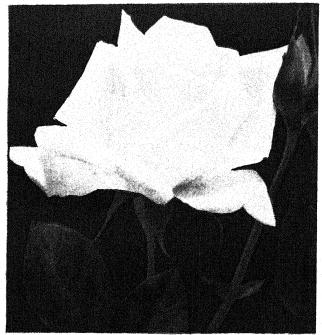
A thornless plant, producing not very distinct violet-rose flowers on its pleasing shoots is MME. SANGY DE PARABÈRE, Alp. (Bonnet, 1875). Its great merit is its absolute hardiness. The plant is related to the Boursault race, and is distinguished by its entirely thornless stems.

MME. SEGOND WEBER, HT. (Soupert & Notting, 1908), is one of the older Hybrid Teas with blooms of good form. The bright pink color often fades in the sun and it therefore is best in late fall. As a cut rose this is a dainty thing.

Moschata (Rosa moschata), the old Musk Rose, is best known through its hybrids. The species, naturalized in some of the southern states, is a handsome, free-flowering climber, with white blooms that are notably fragrant.



A Rose Garden in Full Bloom. (Pinocchio in the Foreground.)

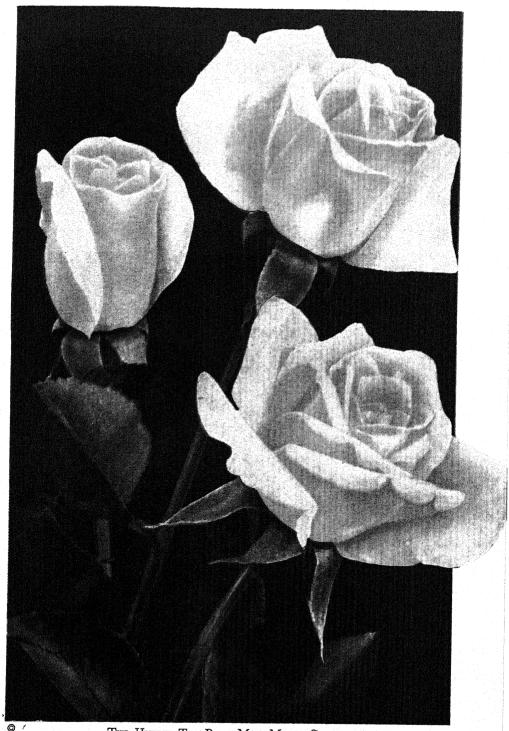


THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MME. JULES BOUCHÉ

From western China came Moyesii (Rosa Moyesii), the reddest wild rose yet found. Its large, deep blood-red blooms are freely produced on a rather reluctant plant that needs full establishment to do its best. It has passed its color quality on to two hybrids, Nevada and Heart of Gold, and will undoubtedly be used further by hybridizers. The plant is well worth the care it requires to prosper in the average rose garden.

There was a time when Mrs. Aaron Ward, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1907), was the only dependable yellow rose. Many varieties of the same general tone have interfered with its supremacy, but it is still one of the most desirable bedding roses in its range of Indian yellow, shaded with salmon, and sometimes almost white.

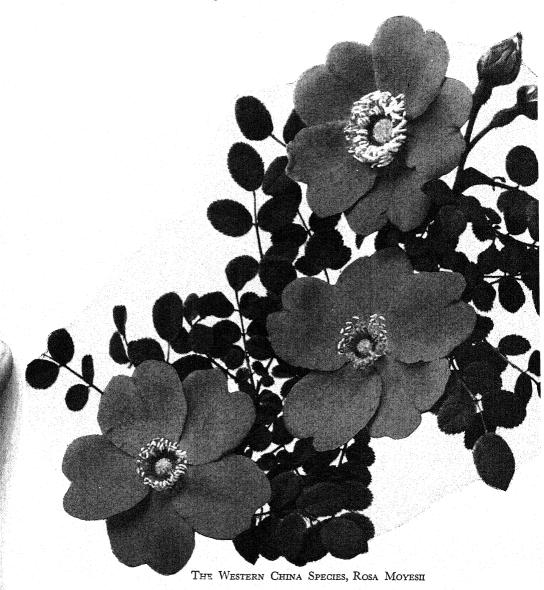
Much medaled abroad because of the magnificence of its individual flowers in various shades of carmine-pink, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, HT. (McGredy, 1926), is an exhibition rose, and one that the fancier who particularizes in fine form can thoroughly enjoy. It is a rose aristocrat.



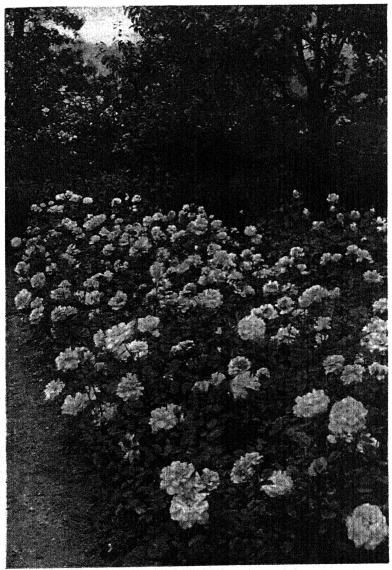
THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MME. MARIE CURIE

[167]

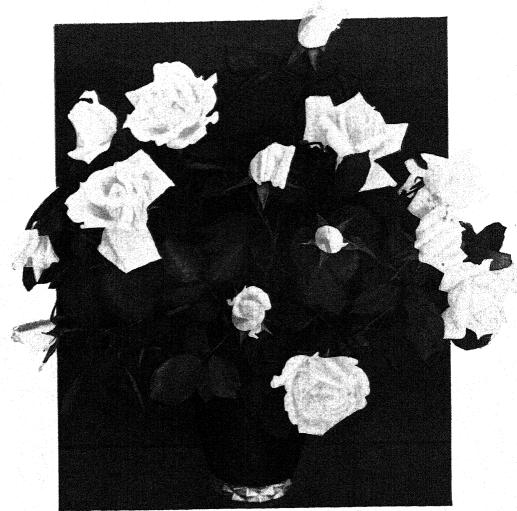
Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James, LC. (Brownell; int. J. & P., 1933), is a hardy climbing rose of great richness and beauty in its Rhode Island home, and by reason of its vigor and the quantity of its large flowers there, is of high rank among the yellow climbers. The original



nator insists that it must always have the fullest exposure to the sun to do its best. It has been widely distributed and has given fine bloom in some of the southwestern states. (Plant patent 28.)



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, Mrs. AARON WARD



THE LARGE-FLOWERING CLIMBER, MRS. ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES

The Hybrid Tea, Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell (Pernet-Ducher, 1908), has a large, long-pointed, rosy scarlet bud opening to a semi-double flower in shades of salmon and scarlet, and with a slight apricot fragrance. The plant growth is vigorous.

No other Hybrid Tea rose gives such lovely warm pink blooms as Mrs. Charles Bell (Mrs. Charles Bell; int. A. N. Pierson, 1917), a sport of the world-popular Radiance. A rose garden needs all the Radiances, including this one.

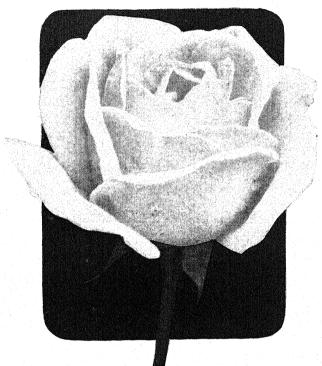


THE HYBRID POLYANTHA ROSE, MRS. DUDLEY FULTON

Single, silver-white, and of special elegance are the flowers of Mrs. Dudley Fulton, HPol. (Thomas; int. Armstrong Nurs., 1931), one of the last produced by the late Captain George C. Thomas, Jr. This lovely rose has barely escaped oblivion, having been virtually lost after Captain Thomas' death. It deserves full attention for its pure beauty and will be appreciated by those who do not insist that every rose be a double one. (Plant patent 122.)

The long-pointed, saffron yellow buds of Mrs. Dunlop Best, HT. (Hicks, 1916), develop into large, open flowers of reddish apricot. It has also an excellent and productive plant.

Mrs. Erskine Pembroke Thom, HT. (H. & S., 1926), shortened to Mrs. E. P. Thom, is the name of a superior yellow rose that has gradually assumed place in the front rank of those most largely grown in the United States. Its vigorous plant and free-blooming habit make it dependable the season through.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MRS. ERSKINE PEMBROKE THOM

For several years Mrs. Franklin Dennison, HT. (McGredy, 1915), held a high place as a very good white rose, the buds tinted primrose. The rose is still all right, but Fashion has passed it by.

Mrs. George C. Thomas, Evbl. Semi-Cl. (Thomas; int. B. & A., 1925), is a pillar or low-climbing rose, combining the tints of Mme. Caroline Testout with the Pemberton hybrid, Moonlight. It varies somewhat in bloom, but is very lovely in its dainty coloring, and sometimes blooms again later in the season.

Surely a model deep pink rose, Mrs. Henry Bowles, HT. (Chaplin, 1921), shares the honors with Mrs. Henry Morse, HT. (McGredy, 1919). Though from different growers, these two pink roses are of equal excellence, varying agreeably in their pink shades.

Mrs. Herbert Stevens, HT. (McGredy, 1910), has long been known as a dependable white rose, enduring well and giving an abundance of lovely flowers.

The large, double flowers produced by Mrs. H. M. Eddie, HT. (Eddie, 1943), are of exhibition caliber. There are as many as sixty thick-textured white petals with lemon-yellow base. Tall, strong plants are well clothed with rich green foliage.



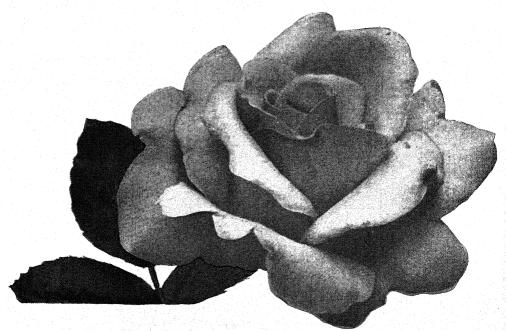
THE EVERBLOOMING CLIMBER, Mrs. GEORGE C. THOMAS

In these pages the virtues of the Hybrid Perpetual roses are sung, because that group of dependable and richly fragrant June roses has long been neglected in the craze for the "everblooming" Hybrid Teas. Among them, Mrs. John Laing (Bennett, 1887), has long held place as a strong-growing and fine-blooming, double pink rose. It often blooms again in the autumn.

From the Los Angeles neighborhood comes Mrs. LOVELL SWISHER, HT. (H. & S., 1926), providing coppery salmon flowers that fade pleasantly to lighter hues, on an excellent plant.

Called a double white Wichuraiana, Mrs. M. H. Walsh, R. (Walsh, 1913), is especially valuable for covering banks because it wants to trail. It needs protection from mildew in some damp locations, and is well worth it.

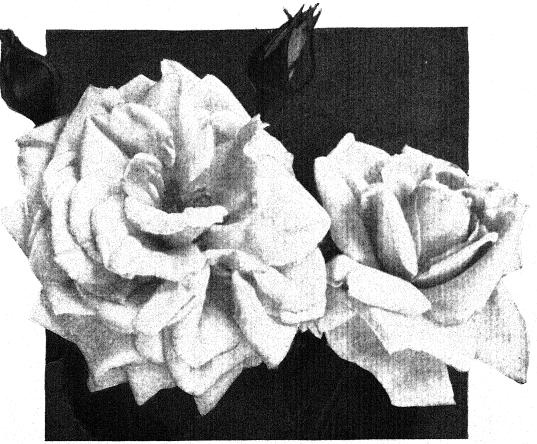
Perhaps red—the badge of courage—prompted the naming of Mrs. Miniver, HT. (C. Chambard; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1944), for the fictional English heroine. This is among the reddest of red roses, with about twenty very large, ruffled petals arranged in loose, artistic fashion. (Plant patent 725.)



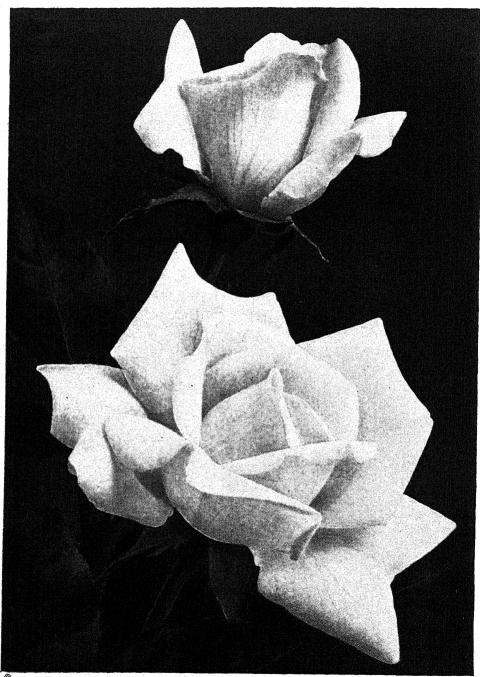
THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MRS. HENRY BOWLES

Variable chrome-yellow is the color of Mrs. Paul R. Bosley, HT. (Bosley Nurs., 1941). Fragrant, long-stemmed blooms are in the exhibition class and have been prize-winners at shows. (Plant patent 441.)

Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont, HT. (Mallerin; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1929), stands in the front rank of yellow garden roses. With Mrs. E. P. Thom it can be depended on always to provide admirable yellow buds. It has been awarded high rose honors, and although close to twenty years have elapsed since it made its bow, it goes on and on.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MRS. HENRY MORSE



The Hybrid Tea Rose, Mrs. H. M. Eddie
[ 176 ]



The Hybrid Perpetual Rose, Mrs. John Laing

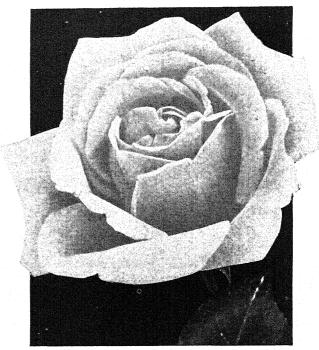
MRS. R. M. FINCH, Pol. (Finch, 1923), is an Australian rose that adapts itself extraordinarily well to America. It grows into a large, very bushy plant and bears quantities of rosy pink flowers in clusters all summer long. This truly wonderful Polyantha merits the "rave notices" given to many varieties far less deserving of them.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MRS. MINIVER



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, Mrs. Paul R. Bosley
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THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MRS. PIERRE S. DU PONT

The persistent rose grower who gave us Mrs. Sam McGredy, HT. (McGredy, 1929), thought very well of the variety that he named for his wife. Its bud and open bloom alike commend it, and it has proved quite acceptable.

An old friend always welcome is Mrs. Wakefield Christie-Miller, HT. (McGredy, 1909), which produces large blush flowers, shaded salmon, on an excellent plant. It is among the standard varieties; there are many of later date, but few of greater value.

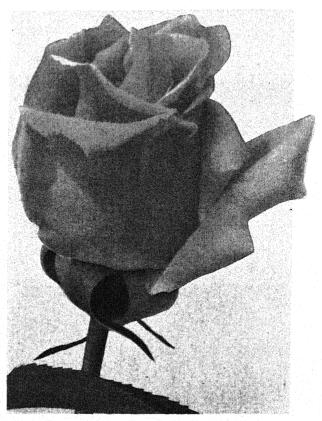
A climber of merit, Mrs. Whitman Cross, CHT. (W. Cross; int. B. & A., 1943), is notable for its unusual coloring, described as orangepink or apricot. The plant is good, although it is not a rampant grower.

M. S. Hershey, HT. (Coddington, 1940), commemorates a great American. The clear crimson-red petals are blackish at the edges and the shape is somewhat flat. This fragrant rose appears at its best in the fall. (Plant patent 427.)

MULTIBRACTEATA (Rosa multibracteata) is one of the most graceful of the Chinese species brought into knowledge through the investigations of the late Dr. Van Fleet and the collecting trips of the late Dr. E. H. Wilson. Characterized by its finely divided foliage and tall, graceful plant habit, the flowers are exquisite in their pink coloring. It needs room for its 7-foot stems.



THE POLYANTHA ROSE, MRS. R. M. FINCH



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, MRS. SAM McGREDY

From both China and Japan comes the important Multiflora (Rosa multiflora), of which there are many forms and hybrids. As a strong-growing, 8-foot shrub it holds high rank for its spreading vigor and its multitude of close-set white blooms. It has been effectively used as a border shrub along some of the driveways of the famous Arnold Arboretum, at Jamaica Plain, near Boston. One form, Cathayensis, is the progenitor of the famous climber Crimson Rambler. A dwarf form gives advantage through the Polyantha roses. Another is widely used as an understock upon which many millions of roses are annually budded.

My Maryland, HT. (J. Cook, 1908), is another contribution from the creator of Radiance. It is a good salmon-pink garden rose.

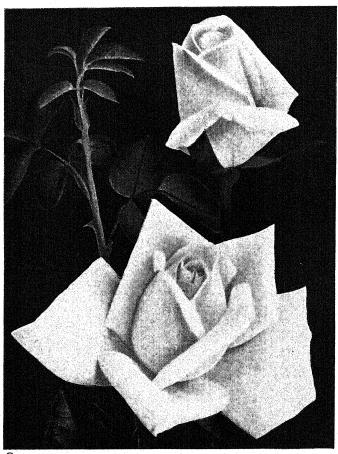
For the exhibitor who demands top quality in form, color, and lasting ability is NARZISSE, HT. (Krause; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1942). Lovely apricot buds slowly unfurl to a star-shaped flower with reflexed petals. Growers all over the country praise it highly, and that's saying quite a bit!



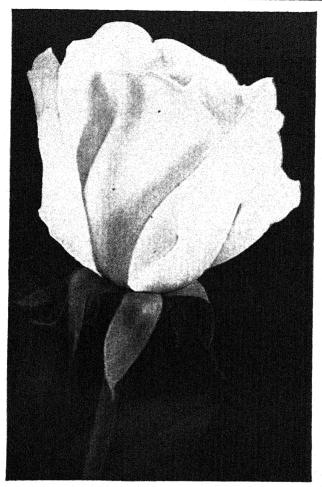
THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, M. S. HERSHEY

NATIONAL FLOWER GUILD, HT. (Mallerin; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1930), was contributed by its owner to the organization named. This vigorous, pure scarlet-red rose merits full attention and use, especially for the same hard-luck purpose as that to which Joyous Cavalier is commended. Both for bloom persistence and plant strength the variety is remarkable.

NATIVE OR "WILD" Roses are those from which, in the course of time, have arisen the garden roses we now enjoy. As previously mentioned, but little avail has been made of American native species. The forms indigenous to Asia, Africa, and Europe give us important

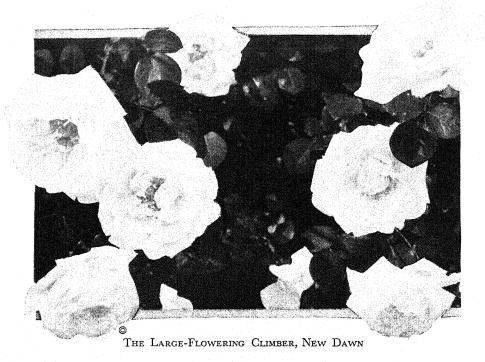


THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, NARZISSE



© The Hybrid Tea Rose, Neige Parfum

garden material as well as the basis on which man and nature have operated to make roses universal. It is not in point in this volume to survey the whole field of natural roses, so far as it has been classified; brief mention has been made only of those found useful in gardens as shrubs of interest, or serving as parents of the thousands of horticultural varieties from which this work attempts a selection. The species native to Asia and Europe deemed proper here to mention are Rosa canina, R. centifolia, R. damascena, R. Ecæ, R. Eglanteria, R. fætida, R. gallica, R. Hugonis, R. lævigata, R. Lheritieranea, R. moschata,



R. Moyesii, R. multibracteata, R. multiflora, R. odorata, R. odorata gigantea, R. pomifera, R. rubrifolia, R. Soulieana, R. spinosissima, R. spinosissima altaica, R. Wichuraiana, R. Willmottiæ, and R. xanthina.

Worth growing for its fragrance alone, Neige Parfum, HT. (Mallerin; int. A. Meilland, 1939), lives up to its name. The pronounced perfume is reminiscent of lemon verbena or hyacinths. Greenish white buds open to 5-inch, pure white blooms of loose form. Production is highest early in the season.

Nevada, a shrub rose, was raised by Pedro Dot, the Spanish hybridizer who gives us many good roses. It is of high excellence, producing quite early in the season great, long wreaths of its pink or apricot buds, opening to pure white, occasionally splashed with its Moyesii color. It is a grand border rose.

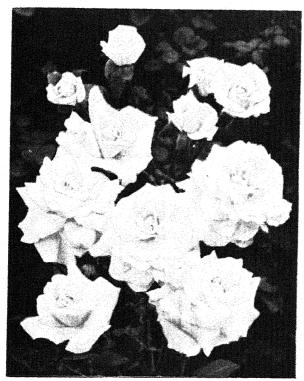
New Dawn, LC. (Somerset Rose Nurs.; int. Dreer, 1930), is the first rose to be patented. It is a Dr. W. Van Fleet that blooms again and again. (Plant patent 1.)

Velvety scarlet in color, New Yorker, HT. (Boerner; int. J. & P., 1947), has high-centered, moderately fragrant blooms of good petalage.



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Roses in the New York Botanical Garden in the Bronx, New York City



THE HYBRID POLYANTHA ROSE, NIOBE

Offered as a very dark rose, Night, HT. (McGredy, 1921), has small buds and medium-sized flowers of deepest blackish crimson, shaded maroon, really suggesting the appropriateness of its name.

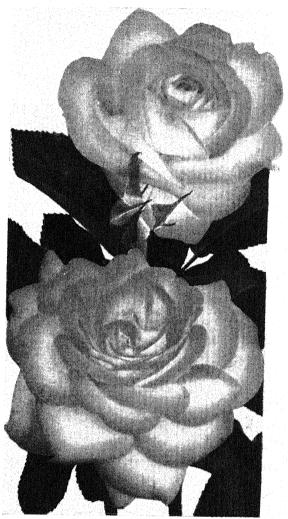
NIGRETTE, HT. (Krause; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1934), is classed as a Hybrid Tea, but seems much more of a Polyantha, and is really a deliciously scented, very free-blooming hardy rose of small stature. The quite double, informal flowers are velvety dark red, at times almost black. (Plant patent 87.)

In form of flower and habit of growth, Niobe, HPol. (J. & P., 1942), resembles Mrs. R. M. Finch. The blush-tinted white flowers are camellia-like when fully open.

About a half-yard high is NITIDA (Rosa nitida) from the northeastern states. It carries deep pink blooms on a good low plant that is excellent in the shrub border.

The Noisette roses (Rosa Noisettiana) include superb climbing varieties ordinarily not hardy above the Mason and Dixon's Line and coming from a hybrid made at Charleston, S. C., about 1910, by John Champneys, which he named Champneys Pink Cluster, combining qualities of the Musk roses with those of the China rose. Its most important examples in American use are Maréchal Niel and William Allen Richardson. Curiously, the





THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, PAINTED LADY

Another Alister Clark rose of moderate climbing habit, Nora Cuningham, CHT. (A. Clark; int. Hackett & Co., 1920), bears an abundance of exceedingly pleasing flesh-pink flowers, shaded lighter in the center and of loose and open petalage. No other rose has just this attraction. In addition, Nora is generous with her bloom and keeps producing on and off throughout the summer.

A considerable impression was made by NORMAN LAMBERT, HT. (McGredy, 1926), when it was introduced, by reason of its fine flower in bronze and yellow shades.

A Rugosa hybrid growing sometimes to 10 feet and more, Nova Zembla, HRug. (Mees, 1907), produces white and very light pink blooms, fragrant and fine, in early spring. The variety combines with Conrad Ferdinand Meyer for background and shrubbery use, to high decorative value.

Numa Fay, HT. (A. Richard; int. A. Meilland, 1938), is a very full, light coral rose similar to Good News. The plant is a free bloomer, excellent for bedding.

A claimant for the front rank among white roses, Nuntius Pacelli, HT. (Leenders Bros., 1927), resembles Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria in form and color, but with a rather more pleasing habit of growth.

From Alaska and Oregon is NUTKANA (Rosa nutkana), a man-high shrub with pink flowers, the largest of any western native rose. It has been hybridized into the Hybrid Tea strain to gain hardiness, without great success. The good rose Leonard Barron is based on Schoener's Nutkana, as is also Mrs. Francis King.

Odorata (*Rosa odorata*) was brought to America by a brilliant Department of Agriculture plant scout, the !ate Frank N. Meyer, and was identified by Dr. Rehder of the Arnold Arboretum. The variety was known as form 22449 and later identified as the old Chinese rose Fun Jwan Lo. It has high importance as an understock and for forms of rapid propagation.

The great rose of Burma, Odorata Gigantea), makes shoots many feet in length, carrying very large, white, single flowers. Its garden importance is through Alister Clark's Australian hybrids, and the great climber, Belle Portugaise. Father Schoener in California likewise carried its merits into many combinations, which should eventually result in varieties of value for California and the southern states.

Ophelia, HT. (W. Paul, 1912), is not only a splendid garden rose in itself, but the progenitor of most of the present-day varieties used by florists in America. It produces the desirable long-pointed and long-lasting bud, eventually opening to a medium-sized flower of salmon flushed with various pleasing shades, and all this on a plant of upright growth and excellent blooming habit. Ophelia has had many sports, among which are Annie Laurie, Climbing Ophelia, Double



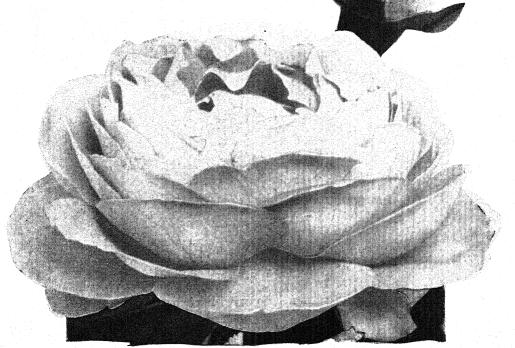
THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, PAN AMERICA



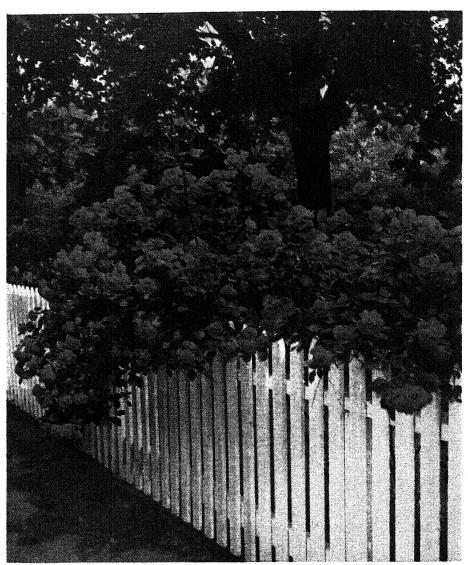
THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, PANORAMA

Ophelia, Elnar Tonning, Evelyn, Hugo Piller, John C. M. Mensing, Lady Evelyn Guinness, Lemon Ophelia, May Martin, Mme. Butterfly, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, Ophelia Supreme, Prins Hamlet, Rosalind, Rose-pink Ophelia, Silver Wedding, Silvia, White Ophelia, and White Star. Quickly impressed when he first saw it in England at the great establishment of William Paul, that keen rosarian E. G. Hill

realized its immediate and potential value. He thought it to be a seedling of Antoine Rivoire, a sterling French Pernet-Ducher rose, but direct inquiry of the Paul establishment by the editor of the American Rose Annual brought this reply: "We have no pedigree of the rose Ophelia, which was not raised from artificially fertilized seed, but from a pod gathered at hazard in the nursery."



THE HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE, PAUL NEYRON



THE LARGE-FLOWERING CLIMBER, PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER

Wonderful orange-salmon blooms with yellow reverse are borne by Orange Nassau, HT. (Verschuren; int. U. S. by Dreer, 1941). Many growers say they are distinctive enough to make up for the poor plant. (Plant patent 350.)

Oratam, HD. (Jacobus; int. B. & A., 1939), needs plenty of space, for it is a shrub rose growing 4 feet tall. Leaves are a healthy light green. Blooms of superb coppery pink color and fruity fragrance appear for about two weeks in June. (Plant patent 257.)

The description of the Wichuraiana climber Aviateur Blériot would fit the charming climber Oriflame, R. (Paul, 1914), save that the colors vary from deep rose-pink to buff. The fragrant flowers are pleasing, as is the glossy foliage.

Among the very best of the useful Polyanthas is the vivid rosy crimson Orléans Rose (Levavasseur, 1909). The blooms are produced with characteristic freedom and continuity. This variety does well also in its climbing sport known as Climbing Orléans Rose, which is hardy, vigorous and fine.

A very vivid rose is Padre, HT. (B. R. Cant, 1921). The brilliant flowers open soon and fade agreeably, showing yellow shades. This good rose has given much garden satisfaction.

Its bright cerise color has named Painted Lady, HT. (F. B. Ward, 1931). The large blooms have forty or more two-toned petals.

The good native Swamp Rose Palustris (*Rosa palustris*) is a tall-growing wild rose of the eastern United States producing corymbs of rose-pink flowers for several months.

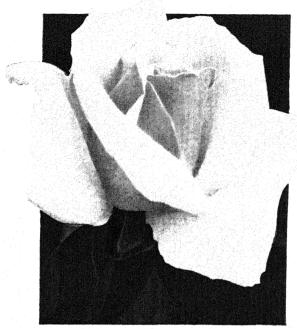
The deep golden orange color of Pan America, HT. (Boerner; int. J. & P., 1941), is its chief good point. The fragrant blooms are very large when fully open but the stems are not strong enough to hold them upright. Glossy dark green foliage covers the moderate-growing plant. (Plant patent 437.)

Another novelty color combination appears in Panorama, HT. (McGredy; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1943). The extra large flowers are rosy pink inside, with white on the reverse. Plants are of average growth and hardiness. (Plant patent 614.)

The bright red Tea rose Papa Gontier (P. Nabonnand, 1882), is still useful in the South, where it is hardy. Other Tea roses of equal quality ought to be grown there.

Said to be the largest of roses, PAUL NEYRON, HP. (Levet, 1869), is a famous old Hybrid Perpetual with a color that varies somewhat from clear pink to a deeper shade. The plant is a model of vigor and hardiness.





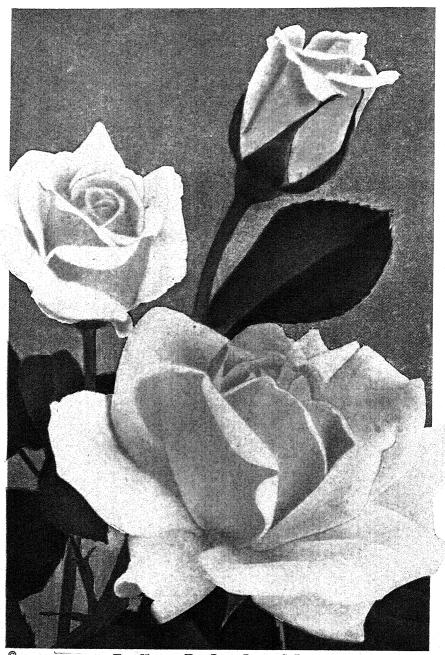
THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, PEACHBLOW

One of the most pleasing Wichuraiana hybrids is PAUL NOËL, LC. (Tanne, 1913), with its mixture of old-rose and pale yellow.

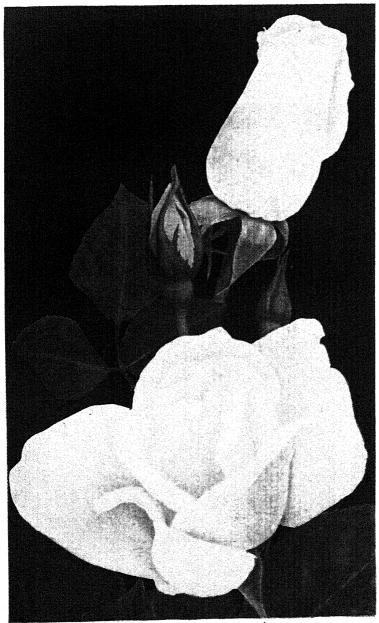
Really not often yellow, but among the most effective white climbing roses available in the United States, is the excellent variety Paul's Lemon Pillar, CHT. (W. Paul, 1915). Those who plant it should beware of any pruning, for it will not endure cutting back. And its great blooms are superb!

Except for Crimson Rambler no rose has ever swept the world so completely as the truly scarlet beauty, Paul's Scarlet Climber, LC. (W. Paul, 1916). It provides a blaze of medium-sized flowers, and its color is long retained. The description of Blaze will tell of a recurrent-blooming type that has at times been really satisfactory. Paul's Scarlet Climber sometimes blooms again in the fall.

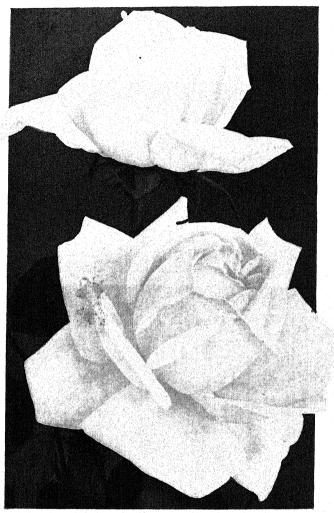
Peace, HT. (F. Meilland; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1945), has everything to recommend it: color, size, sturdiness. Pink edges the lemonyellow buds and suffuses the open flowers, which as they age change to cream and then almost white. The large, ruffled blooms are borne



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, PEARL S. BUCK



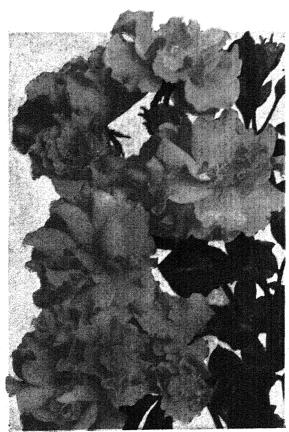
THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, PEDRÁLBES



The Tea Rose, Perle des Jardins

on very stiff stems and set off by rich dark foliage. Although this rose was heralded by almost overwhelming advance publicity, it has fulfilled the most ardent claims made for it. American Rose Society members give it the highest rating of any rose. (Plant patent 591.)

The pleasing two-tone pink coloring of Peachblow, HT. (Coddington, 1937), recalls the blush of peach blossoms. The fragrant flowers are carried on plants of average size and vigor.



© THE HYBRID POLYANTHA ROSE, PERMANENT WAVE

The immense, scentless, shell-pink flowers of Pearl Harbor, HT. (H. & S., 1942), are of cup shape. Growth is tremendously vigorous but the color is weak. (Plant patent 637.)

Beautiful buff-orange flowers with pronounced perfume are borne by PEARL S. BUCK, HT. (Kordes; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1940). The moderately strong plant is a shy bloomer. (Plant patent 423.)

Profuse in bloom and foliage, Pedrálbes, HT. (Nadal, 1934; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1935), is a very fine creamy white rose, recommended for bedding. The flowers are of good substance.

The greenhouse rose par excellence used to be Perle des Jardins, T. (Levet, 1874). This fine old sort is still found in gardens that can grow the Tea roses to perfection.



THE POLYANTHA ROSE, PINK BOUNTIFUL

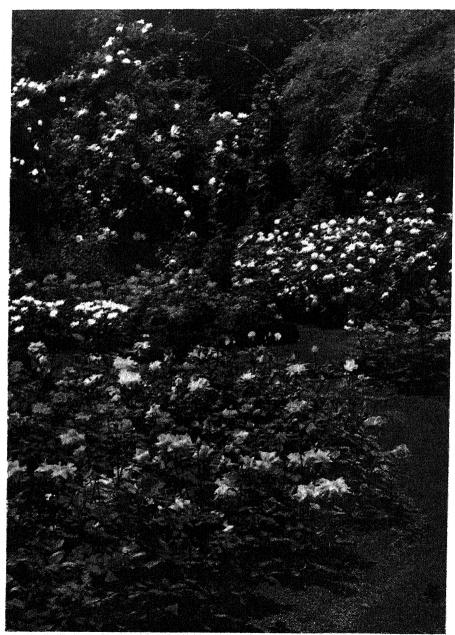


THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, PINK DAWN

As a name, PERMANENT WAVE, HPol. (M. Leenders; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1935), will explain itself to anyone who sees this rose. Its Holland name, Mevrouw van Straaten van Nes, would conceal anything except the alphabet! No other rose has the waved and fluted petalage of this most pleasing Polyantha, which deserves a good place in the garden of any thoughtful rose grower. (Plant patent 107.)

Close to the original Rosa fætida is Persian Yellow, HFt. (Willock, 1837), which forms a sizable bush for the shrubbery, covered in early spring with small, semi-double, well-formed, bright yellow blooms along the canes.

The Multiflora climber, Phyllis Bide, R. (Bide, 1923), is truly recurrent blooming, and produces again and again throughout the season its flowers of soft primrose and pale pink. They are not showy, but "nice."



A View of the Author's Rose Garden, Breeze Hill



PHYLLIS GOLD, HT. (Robinson; int Wheatcroft, 1935), has great popularity in England as a large, double, butter-yellow rose of fine substance. It has been liberally medaled, but has not succeeded well in the United States.

Picture, HT. (McGredy, 1932), is a velvety rose-pink of exquisite form at all stages. One great burst of bloom follows another all season, making this a highly desirable garden rose.

From Colorado comes a cross of the native wild rose of that state and the Hybrid Tea Hollywood, PIKE's PEAK, Shrub (Gunter; int. B. & A., 1940). The large plant is a profuse producer of deep rose-colored flowers shaded red and yellow.

Rather well described by its name is PINK BEAUTY, HT. (J. Cook, 1919). It is of the Radiance type, with a large, long-pointed bud and fragrant, clear pink flower produced on a 3-foot, vigorous plant.



THE RUGOSA HYBRID, PINK GROOTENDORST

The Floribunda PINK BOUNTIFUL, Pol. (Byrum; int. J. H. Hill Co., 1944), is fine for cutting as well as garden display, for it bears nice sprays of flowers. The color is soft pink, and bloom production continues all summer. (Plant patent 601.)

Good form and rose-pink color commend PINK DAWN, HT. (H. & S.; int. Dreer, 1935). The strong, healthy plant sometimes produces blooms of exhibition size.

The tall growth of Pink Diamond, HT. (Fred H. Howard; int-Diamond State Nurs., 1942), is especially good. The light pink buds occasionally ball without opening. (Plant patent 516.)

PINK GROOTENDORST, HRug. (Grootendorst, 1923), bears pink, carnation-like blooms. The p ant is of tremendous vigor, is amenable to pruning to almost any height above 3½ feet, and has high value as a shrub.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, PINK SATIN



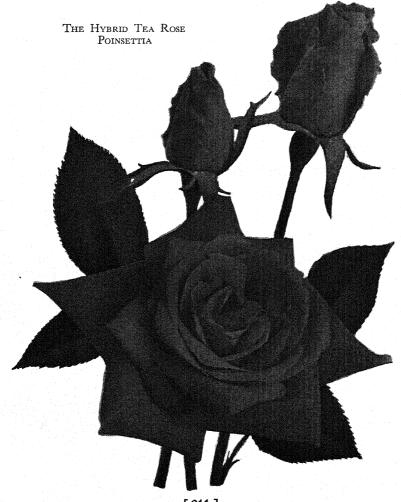
THE POLYANTHA ROSE, PINOCCHIO

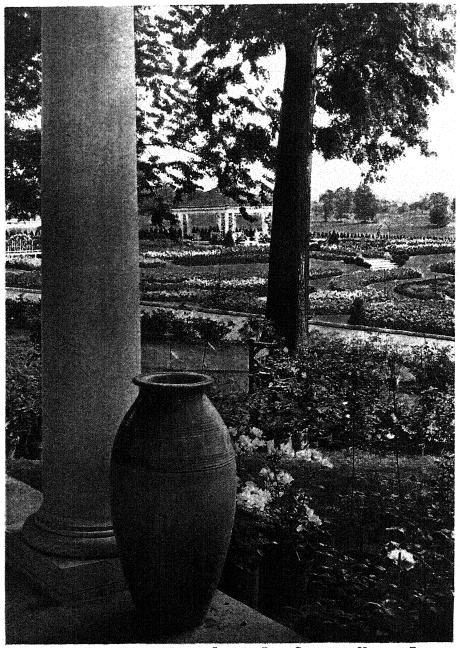
PINK GRUSS AN AACHEN, HPol. (Kluis & Koning, 1929), bears much fuller flowers than Gruss an Aachen. The color is salmon-pink.

Pleasing Pinkie, Pol. (Swim; int. Armstrong Nurs., 1947), is generous with its blooms, which are delightful outdoors or in. (Plant patent 712.)

The color and texture of the petals suggested the name for Pink Satin, HT. (Mrs. W. Cross; int. B. & A., 1944). The plant is a hardy bedder, often classified as a Floribunda.

Pinocchio, Pol. (Kordes, 1940; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1942), is salmon-pink, sometimes spotted red in hot weather. In vigor and





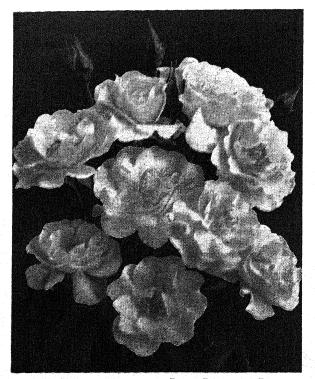
A PARTIAL VIEW OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST ROSE GARDEN, IN HERSHEY, PA.

floriferousness the plant is tops; in habit it is low and bushy. Visitors to the flower shows where it has been prominently displayed will testify to the attractiveness of Pinocchio corsages and bouquets. (Plant patent 484.)

The small, healthy plants of Pixie, H. chinensis minima (de Vink; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1940), are an acquisition for the rock garden. The dainty white flowers tinted pink are of perfect form and make exquisite boutonnieres. Fortunately, plants come through northern winters unharmed. (Plant patent 408.)



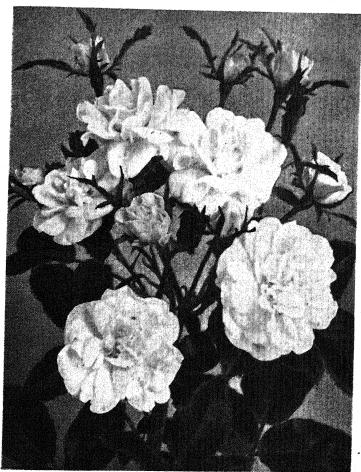
THE HYBRID POLYANTHA ROSE, POULSEN'S COPPER



THE HYBRID POLYANTHA ROSE, POULSEN'S PINK

The name indicates the color of Poinsettia, HT. (H. & S.; int. Dreer, 1938). The vigorous, extra-tall plant bears semi-double, shapely blooms of a superior scarlet that stand comparison with the very best of the red, red roses. A rich tea fragrance is the final satisfying touch.

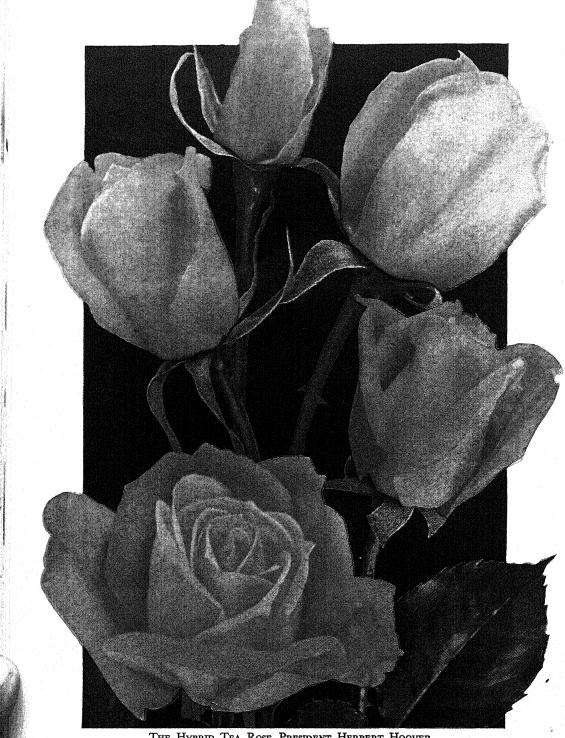
Polyantha Roses have been mentioned many times in these pages. There are two types, one being of close-clustered form and the other more closely approximating the Hybrid Teas. Most modern varieties are in this latter style. Miss Edith Cavell (Meiderwyk; int. Spek, 1917), Maman Turbat (Turbat, 1911), and Greta Kluis (Kluis & Koning, 1916), are all excellent examples of the older form, and are most useful in gardens. It would be a misfortune to overlook these cluster-flowered sorts, because their overwhelming bounty of bloom is a good thing to have no matter how the fashions in roses may change.



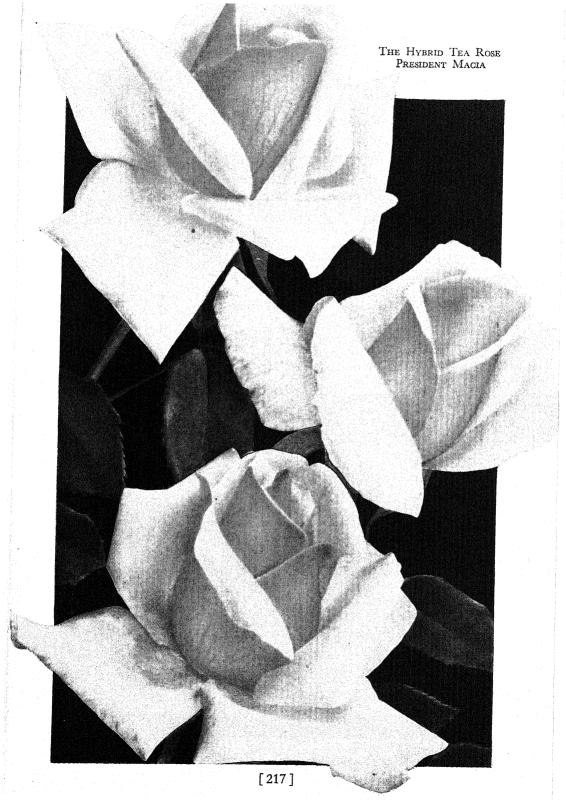
THE HYBRID POLYANTHA ROSE, POULSEN'S YELLOW

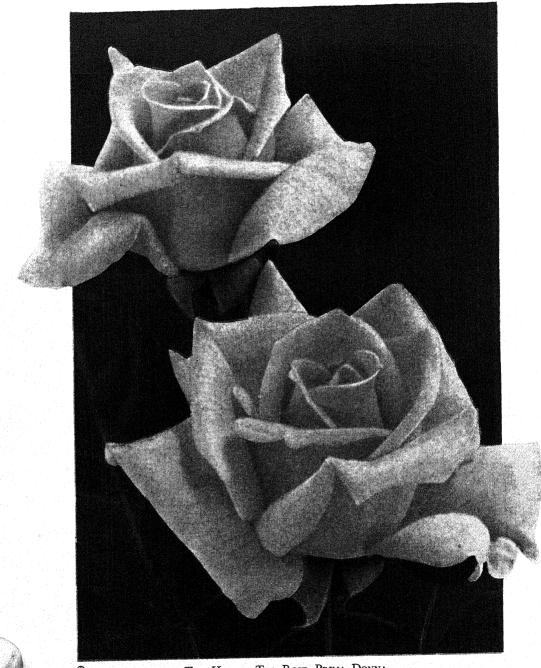
That the rose is akin to the apple appears in Pomifera (Rosa pomifera), the large fruits of which are apple-like. The variety is a fine 6-foot shrub from Europe and Asia, bearing many large, pink, semi-double flowers in June.

Three Hybrid Polyanthas from the Danish house of Poulsen are attractive at first blooming but tend to fade in the sun. Poulsen's Copper, HPol. (S. Poulsen; int. D. T. Poulsen, 1940), changes from coppery pink to pink; plant growth and bloom production are aver-



The Hybrid Tea Rose, President Herbert Hoover





THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, PRIMA DONNA

age. (Plant patent 446.) Poulsen's Pink, HPol. (S. Poulsen; int. D. T. Poulsen, 1939), turns from pink to almost white. The plant grows 2 feet tall. Poulsen's Yellow, HPol. (S. Poulsen, 1938; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1939), has the best foliage of the three, of waxy dark green. The color fades from golden yellow to cream.

The rose President Herbert Hoover, HT. (Coddington; int. Totty, 1930), was introduced the day Hoover was elected President. Still largely grown in greenhouses, as a garden rose "Hoover" dominates especially eastern Texas and much of the southern states, where its large, open, free-flowering plant produces literally millions of beautiful blooms the season through. An important sport is Texas Centennial.

The huge two-tone pink blooms of President Macia, HT. (M. Leenders, 1933), are of very good form and substance. They are carried on vigorous, hardy plants that are floriferous. Buds are exceptionally long and are veined with darker pink.

Given time to establish itself, PRIMA DONNA, HT. (A. Dickson; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1944), proves to be a beautiful deep salmonpink flower of good size and shape. Both stems and foliage are excellent. (Plant patent 639.)

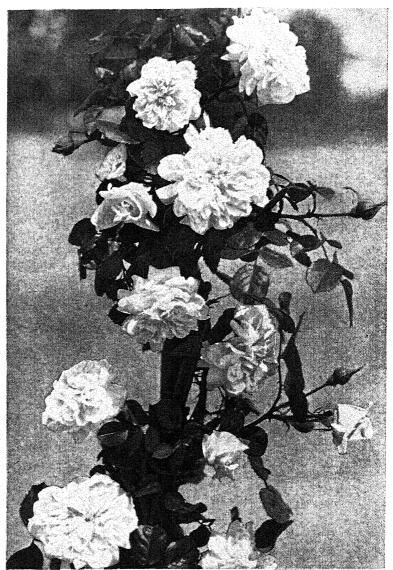
PRIMROSE, LC. (Barbier, 1929; int. U. S. by Dreer, 1930), began life in France as Primevère, which excellent name it might well have kept. It is a superior and individual Wichuraiana climber with moderate-sized, full flowers that cover the plant for four weeks in spring. Its remarkable frost hardiness commends this rose.

Prince Bernhard, HT. (Van Rossem; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1940), is a fragrant, well-formed, red rose on a splendid plant. Other varieties now supersede it.

A very old, old Hybrid Perpetual, Prince Camille de Rohan (E. Verdier, 1861), is one of the darkest roses in its class, or in any class, and when it can be well grown gives one very fine showing of intensely fragrant flowers.

No "blushing violet" is Prinses van Oranje, Mlt. (de Ruiter; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1935), a climbing sport of Gloria Mundi. The plants fairly blaze with its strong, bright orange color. (Plant patent 106.)

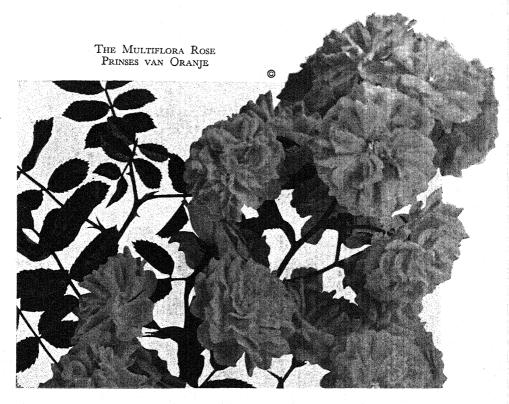
Not so new but still a good white climber, Prosperity, HMs. (Pemberton, 1919), is in bloom all season. The double flowers are carried in erect clusters on a plant that grows 6 to 8 feet high.



THE LARGE-FLOWERING CLIMBER, PRIMROSE

Purity, LC. (Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas, 1917), is a strong, very thorny, white Wichuraiana seedling with somewhat fragrant blooms.

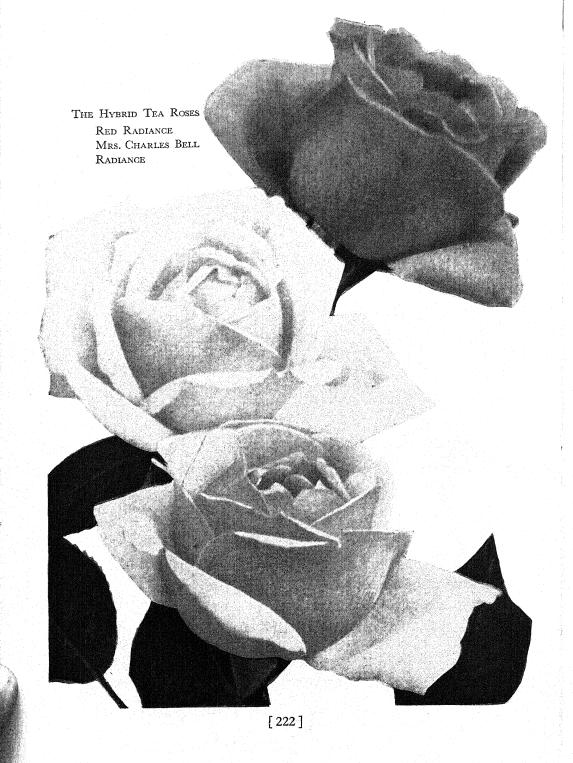
The ruggedly hardy Setigera hybrid, QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIES (Feast, 1843), was one of the best pink climbing roses until supplanted by Crimson Rambler and its type.



The Hybrid Tea, Radiance (J. Cook; int. Henderson, 1908), is a world rose, because under almost any conditions within civilization it will deliver its globular, sweet-scented, clear pink blooms. It came into existence early in this century through a famous hybridizer, John Cook, of Baltimore, and was at first extensively grown in greenhouses, from which, happily, it emerged to the garden. It is famous also for its sports, Red Radiance, HT. (Gude Bros., 1916), and Mrs. Charles Bell, HT. (Mrs. Charles Bell; int. A. N. Pierson, 1917).

Coming as a sport of Francis Scott Key, RADIANT BEAUTY, HT-(Cleveland Cut-Flower Co., 1934), shows less petalage and a disposition to hold its fine color. In addition to its value in the greenhouse, it is a grand garden rose. (Plant patent 97.)

Radio, HT. (P. Dot; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1937), is an interesting sport of Condesa de Sástago. In form it is identical with that distinct variety but rose stripes and markings appear on its yellow petals somewhat suggesting the old York and Lancaster rose. (Plant patent 197.)

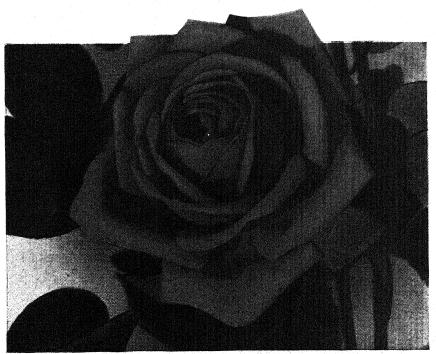


The climate of the West Coast brings out the best in RAMON BACH, HT. (P. Dot; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1938). In color it is buff-orange, similar to Mme. Joseph Perraud, but the form is looser. (Plant patent 366.)

The Ophelia tradition is carried on by RAPTURE, HT. (Traendly & Schenck, 1926), a sport of Mme. Butterfly (itself an Ophelia sport). The flowers are deeper pink, but otherwise it is of the same habit as its fine parent.

RED BOY, HT. (N. J. Hansen; int. B. & A., 1939), is a fragrant, bright orange-red variety. The ten-petaled flowers are 4 inches across when fully open. Plants are bushy and vigorous, reaching a height of 4 feet.

A striking rose with an arresting name is Red-Letter Day, HT. (A. Dickson, 1914), which flaunts brilliant, velvety rose-red, single flowers sometimes carrying a white streak. The plant and bloom habit of this distinct rose are alike excellent.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, RADIANT BEAUTY



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, RADIO

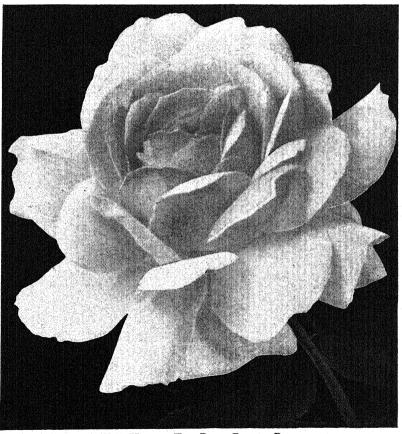
RED PINOCCHIO, HPol. (Boerner; int. J. & P., 1947), is a combination of Pinocchio and Donald Prior. Its ovoid buds become cupped, double flowers with some fragrance.

The unfading rich red blooms of Red Ripples, HPol. (Krause; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1942), are carried in immense trusses. This is a very satisfactory variety that makes a fine hedge; the plants are healthy and the color lasts unusually well, although one could wish for more bloom.

Dainty and trim in form, RED SWEETHEART, HPol. (Krebs; int. J. & P., 1944), is reminiscent of Cécile Brunner, famed as the Sweetheart rose. The fragrant buds, crimson-carmine in color, are especially nice for corsages and are a favorite of the flower-show ladies who like to try their hand at making arrangements in small vases for shadow boxes. (Plant patent 577.)

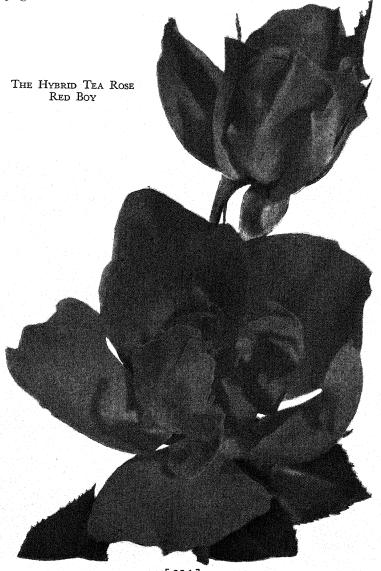
Rêve D'Or, N. (Vve. Ducher, 1869), is most important in California. This famous old variety is deservedly popular there and in those parts of the southern states willing to give it the slight attention it demands in order to produce its great show of fragrant, double, buff-yellow flowers.

An astonishing French climber, RÉVEIL DIJONNAIS, CHT. (Buatois, 1931), is claimed to be of Hybrid Tea parentage but is only occasionally recurrent in bloom. Its grand semi-double flowers, opening out to a diameter of 4 or 5 inches, are worth expecting and enjoying even once a year. The plant is of moderate growth and is best adapted to pillar use.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, RAMON BACH

REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS, HT. (B. R. Cant, 1921), carries the name of a famous clergyman-rosarian, and carries as well, in a splendidly formed, fragrant flower, a combination of yellow and red shading that makes it unique. It well deserves the many awards it has obtained, but its plant was for a while deteriorated by over-propagation.



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THE HYBRID POLYANTHA ROSE, RED PINOCOHIO



THE HYBRID POLYANTHA ROSE, RED SWEETHEART

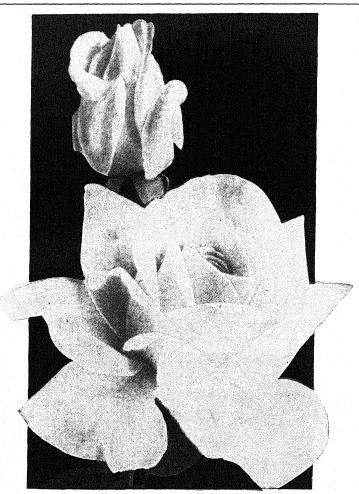
Quality but not quantity of bloom is usual with Rex Anderson, HT. (McGredy; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1938). Exquisite stately white flowers tinted lemon reach exhibition size, though they often ball in wet weather, in common with many light-colored varieties. It is a strong, hardy grower. (Plant patent 335.)

Although not so new, RICHARD E. WEST, HT. (A. Dickson, 1924), is a lovely light yellow rose. It has fragrance and a good plant.

One of the earlier red roses bred by E. Gurney Hill was RICHMOND, HT. (E. G. Hill Co., 1905), valuable in itself as well as in its use as a parent.



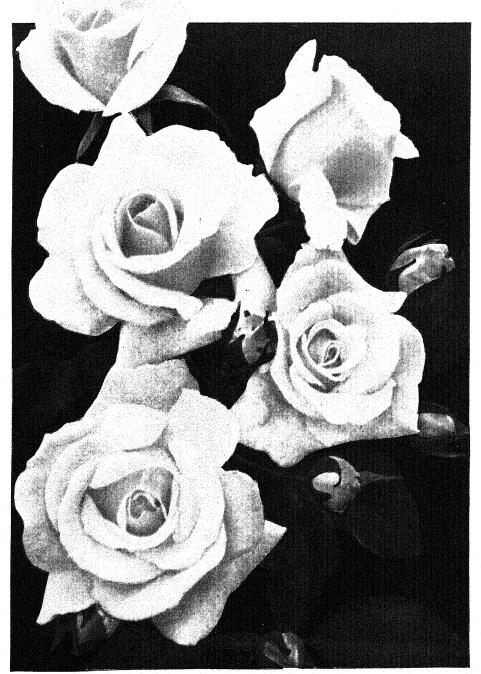
THE CLIMBING HYBRID TEA ROSE, RÉVEIL DIJONNAIS



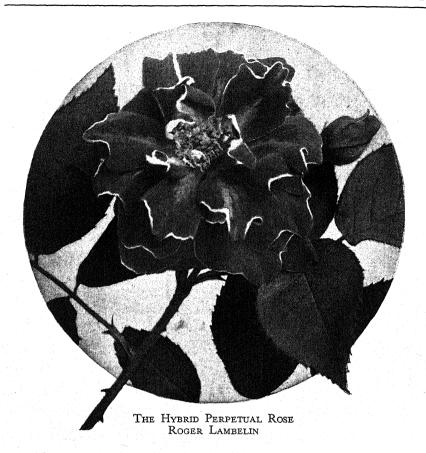
THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, REX ANDERSON

Although classed as a Hybrid Tea rose, Rochester (Nicolas; int. J. & P., 1934), has many of the qualities of the newer Polyanthas. Raised by Dr. Nicolas from Rev. F. Page-Roberts, Rochester has a better blooming habit and flowers that are notably fine. (Plant patent 131.)

An old friend, ROGER LAMBELIN, HP. (Vve. Schwartz, 1890), has irregular, semi-double, crimson flowers, decidedly margined and streaked with white, which have never been equaled in any other variety. It is a desirable garden curiosity.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, ROCHESTER

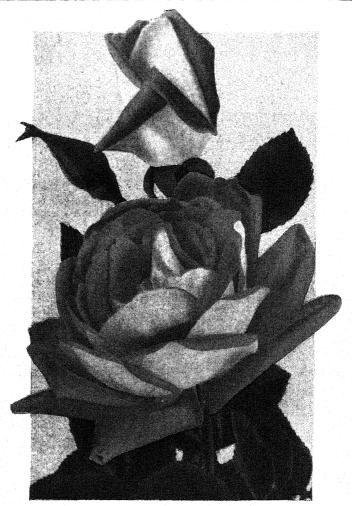


Rome Glory, HT. (Aicardi; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1937), is admired for its huge blooms of lustrous cerise-red, full of rich fragrance. Though occasionally leggy in growth, the plants are strong. (Plant patent 304.)

Romeo, LC. (Easlea, 1919), is a hardy Wichuraiana climber from England, producing unusually symmetrical, deep red buds, seemingly adapted especially for the buttonhole.

Ronsard, HT. (Gaujard; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1937), is another novelty in an interesting color combination—brilliant red with a yellow reverse. It has Rugosa and Austrian Copper ancestry. The fragrant flowers are borne on a bushy plant that belongs in the shrub border. (Plant patent 284.)

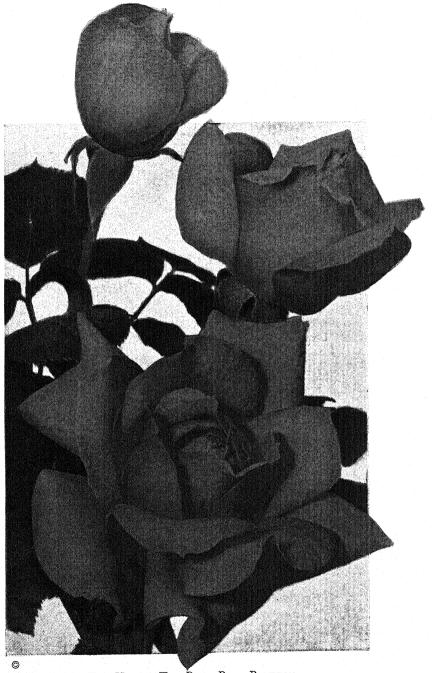




THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, RONSARD

From the house of McGredy comes Rosaleen Dunn, HT. (McGredy, 1939). The light red flowers are fragrant and exceptionally large but the bush is subnormal. (Plant patent 483.)

A famous old rose is Rosa Mundi, G. (Vibert, 1875). Its large, half-double flowers, flaked and striped white, pink, and red, are much like those of the Damask rose, York and Lancaster; in fact, they are so similar that Rosa Mundi is often substituted for the famous English rose.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, ROSE BAMPTON

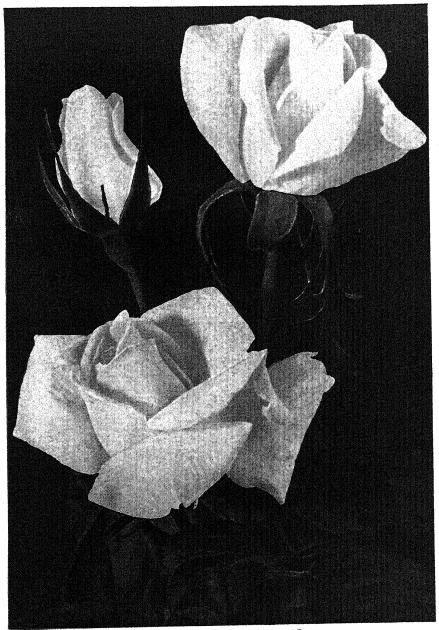


THE CENTIFOLIA ROSE, ROSE DES PEINTRES

The unique shade of China red provided by Rose Bampton, HT. (Van Rossem; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1940), is especially brilliant. Its large, fragrant flowers have quilled petals at the full-blown stage. The plant could be better. (Plant patent 425.)

Rose des Peintres, Cent., is an ancient rose with an unknown ancestry and introducer. It gets its name from the fact that it was so often used by Dutch still-life painters. The sweetly fragrant, rosepink flowers are very full, with incurved petals making a ball-shaped center.

Perhaps the very richest yellow in the garden is produced by Rose D'OR, HT. (Gaujard; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1940). Blooms are slightly fragrant and growth is open and tall. This rose is reported to do especially well in California. (Plant patent 482.)



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, ROSE D'OR



© The Hybrid Polyantha Rose, Rose Elfe

Rose Elfe, HPol. (Kordes; int. U. S. by Dreer, 1939), is the Americanized version of the name; originally it was Rosenelfe. The rose is most satisfactory in all respects, with plant and bloom more like a Hybrid Tea than a Polyantha. The La France pink buds are perfect for the lapel and both blooming and lasting qualities are excellent.



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A spectacular rose is Rosella, CHP. (P. Dot; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1931). Its single flowers are vivid red, with a large zone of yellow at the base. The 8-foot growth makes it an ideal pillar rose; it often produces several flowers later in the season.

Pleasing in gardens for many years, Rose Marie, HT. (Dorner, 1918), has very large, cupped, double, clear rose-pink flowers borne on the kind of long stems the florist loves. It has been admirable in its garden behavior.

ROSLYN, HT. (Towill, 1929), is a combination of two excellent yellow roses, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet and Buttercup. The orange-colored bud opens to golden yellow. It has many commendable qualities, both indoors and outdoors.

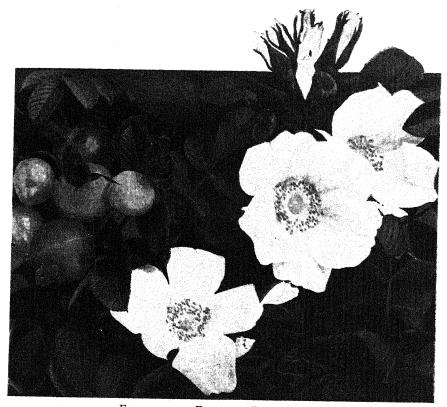
Much medaled abroad is ROUGE MALLERIN, HT. (Mallerin; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1934), the production of a famous French hybridizer to whom it does high credit in its plant and flower habit, as well as in its striking color. As elsewhere observed, there are many good red roses from which the amateur may select his preference.

The daintiest imaginable rose is ROULETTI (Rosa chinensis minima), evidently a reincarnation in these days of the famous Lawranceana class of the last century. Found by the famous alpinist, Mons. Henri Correvon, in a village of the Swiss Jura, it has delighted many in America. A well-developed plant can be covered with a coffee-cup. It is hardy and enduring. A red form is named Tom Thumb.

ROYAL SCARLET HYBRID, LC. (Chaplin, 1926), in many respects is an improvement upon the famous Paul's Scarlet Climber. The growth habit is similar, the difference being mostly in size and brilliance of bloom.

Rubaiyat, HT. (McGredy; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1946), was the only winner of All-America honors in 1946. Its long, shapely buds, crimson-pink in color, slowly open into very large blooms of rich crimson. The outside of the petals is several shades lighter. This is the most recent newcomer to American gardens from the famous old Irish firm.

Well named is Rubrifolia (Rosa rubrifolia), the Redleaf Rose of Europe, which in America as well is a distinct 6-foot shrub with strongly crimson-tinged foliage, amid which appear starry pink flowers in June. The species is being used in hybridizing because of its clean, strong, nearly thornless stems, which are quite hardy.



FLOWERS AND FRUITS OF ROSA RUGOSA

One of the first of Dr. Van Fleet's roses was Ruby Queen, R. (Van Fleet; int. Conard & Jones, 1899). Its small, double flowers of deep rose-pink were distinct among the Ramblers of that period, and it is still good.

From Japan came Rugosa (Rosa rugosa), a most valuable contribution in the way of an enduring shrub with wrinkled leaves. It bears many large, single flowers in shades of pink and magenta, varying, fortunately, to pure white. Flowering more or less all season, and retaining its distinctive foliage, Rugosa also carries brilliant red fruits into and through the winter. The best of its many hybrids are elsewhere mentioned.

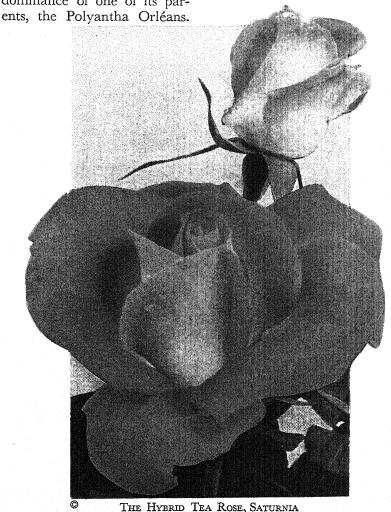
An important but overlooked Rugosa hybrid, Ruskin (Van Fleet; int. A. R. S., 1928), produces large, exceedingly double, very fragrant, deep crimson blooms in a great burst, and sparingly all season, upon the characteristic vigorous Rugosa plant. It is a fine shrub rose.



THE LARGE-FLOWERING CLIMBER, RUTH ALEXANDER

The large, glossy foliage of RUTH ALEXANDER, LC. (Wilber; int. Bertsch, 1937), is as ornamental as the flowers. Petals are pinkish orange with a yellow base-colorful but fleeting-and fragrance is pronounced. The plant throws out very strong canes and makes splendid growth. (Plant patent 178.)

The Australian rose, Salmon Spray, HPol. (P. Grant; int. Kershaw, 1923), is rather tall and remarkably productive of its salmonpink blooms all through the season. Its excellent flowers suggest the dominance of one of its par-



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, SATURNIA



The Australian Climbing Hybrid Tea Rose, Scorcher [ 246 ]

There are plenty of pink roses but among the best is Santa Anita, HT. (Fred H. Howard, 1939). Its satiny clear deep pink blooms are of good high-centered form and are borne freely even in midsummer. (Plant patent 539.)

A most admirable Rugosa hybrid, SARAH VAN FLEET (Van Fleet; int. A. R. S., 1926), produces its large and very fragrant, lasting, wild-rose-pink flowers all season. The plant has rugged vigor, but can be kept in bounds better than some of the other Rugosa hybrids.

The Wichuraiana hybrid, SARGENT, LC. (Dawson; int. Eastern Nurs., 1912), carries the name of America's great dendrologist in a flower that he himself considered one of the finest roses in America. It is perfectly described as a very large, semi-double apple-blossom, on a plant of great vigor.

A lovely cardinal-red rose raised near Monte Carlo, and receiving the Gold Medal of the International Rose Contest in Rome, Saturnia, HT. (Aicardi; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1936), has well-formed and double flowers supported by an excellent plant. (Plant patent 349.)

"Snow-dwarf" in English, Schneezwerg, HRug. (Lambert, 1912), a Rugosa hybrid with Bracteata, has charming, small, semi-double, snow-white flowers with a go'den stamen cluster, borne in groups on a strong and easily manageable plant, which carries bright scarlet fruits into the winter.

The fine shrub rose, Schoener's Nutkana (Schoener; int. C.-P., 1930), combines *Rosa nutkana* with Paul Neyron, the largest Hybrid Perpetual. Its bloom is very large, single, clear rose-pink, and the variety has become an important parent.

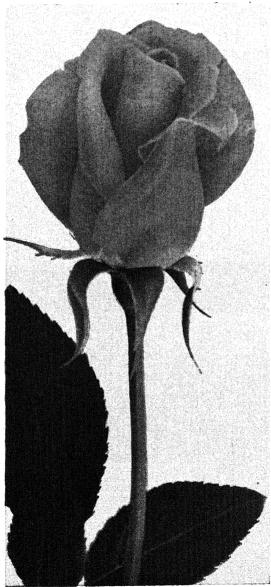
Scorcher, CHT. (A. Clark; int. Hackett, 1922), justifies its name with a brilliant red, large, loose, lovely flower quite in the highest ideal of its Australian hybridizer. This strong, satisfactory climber sometimes blooms again in the fall.

Senator Joe T. Robinson, HT. (Vestal, 1938), is an excellent variety for cutting but the large crimson flowers are disappointingly without scent. Growth and bloom production are moderate.

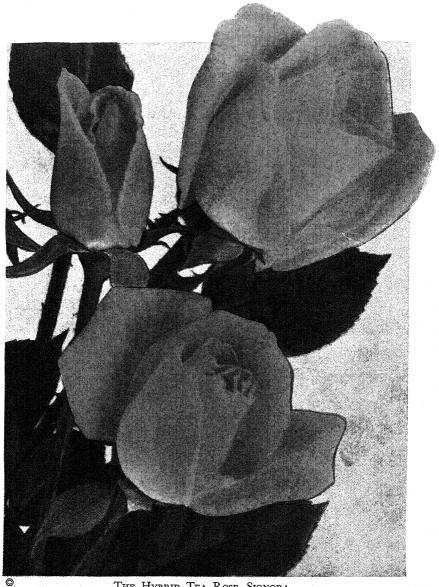
Sensation, HT. (J. H. Hill Co., 1922), lives up to its name in the beauty, fragrance, and brilliance of its magnificent blooms. The Hill name assures it high plant quality, and in the garden it does itself particular credit in the autumn when the cool nights enrich its coloring.



Truly an evidence of international good-will is Sentinel, HT. (A. Clark; presented to A. R. S. and int. 1934), a double, fragrant, cerise rose given by the Australian hybridizer, Alister Clark, to the American Rose Society, and by it introduced through Melvin E. Wyant.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, SHOW GIRL

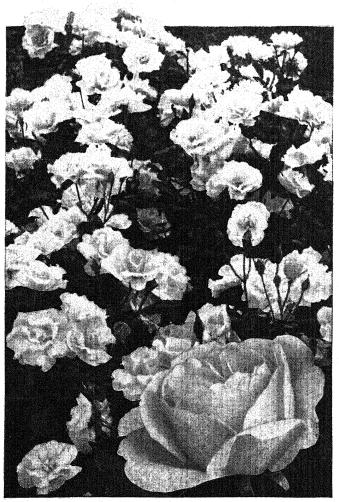


THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, SIGNORA

SETIGERA (Rosa setigera), the Prairie Rose, is the dominant wild rose of eastern North America. It grows 6 to 8 feet high, and its great canes carry grayish foliage that distinguishes it. The big clusters of clear bright pink blooms, late in the season, are lovely. It is serving to contribute hardiness and vigor to a new class of climbing roses.

Shades of Autumn, HT. (Brownell, 1943), is another of the subzero roses. It has been compared with Condesa de Sástago in color, though the blooms are smaller. Growth and foliage are exceptional. (Plant patent 542.)

Buds of Shangri-La, HT. (H. & S., 1942), are of good form and deep rose-pink color, but the open flower is loose because it lacks petalage. The habit of growth is upright and moderately strong. (Plant patent 665.)



THE HYBRID POLYANTHA ROSE, SMILES

A Nicolas cross between Schoener's Nutkana and Etoile de Hollande, Shenandoah, LC. (Nicolas; int. C.-P., 1934), provides fragrant, crimson bloom of merit on a climbing plant.

One of the most useful and popular roses in England is Shot Silk, HT. (A. Dickson, 1924), with its cherry-cerise and golden yellow flowers. It has never attained much success in America.

Deep cherry-pink is the color of Show Girl, HT. (Lammerts; int. Armstrong Nurs., 1946). Bud and flower are distinct and attractive in form and the plant is bushy, with strong stems. (Plant patent 646.)

An Italian hybrid in rich shades of orange-scarlet, yellow, and salmon, is Signora (originally Signora Piero Puricelli), HT. (Aicardi; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1936). The vivid colors are especially good in the fall. Growth is vigorous and healthy. (Plant patent 201.)

An appropriately named rose is SILVER MOON, LC. (Van Fleet; int. Henderson, 1910), a climber of tremendous vigor that unites Wichuraiana with the southern Cherokee. It produces in its season one large crop of slightly fragrant, creamy white to white blooms of large size.

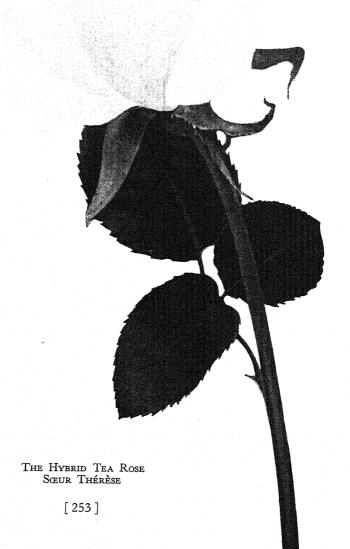
Early in the season is the time to enjoy SMILES, HPol. (Nicolas; int. J. & P., 1937). After that the plants are subject to blackspot and defoliation. The lovely shell-pink flowers are large for a Floribunda, with wild-rose fragrance. (Plant patent 331.)

Snowbank, HPol. (Nicolas; int. J. & P., 1937), makes a good dwarf edging plant. It is a fine white, free blooming and vigorous. (Plant patent 279.)

A white rose of a new type is SNOWBIRD, HT. (R. Marion Hatton; int. C.-P., 1936), a cross of the climber Chastity and the Hybrid Perpetual Louise Crette. The fragrant, 4-inch flowers are freely produced on a vigorous, bushy plant.

High in merit is SŒUR THÉRÈSE, HT. (F. Gillot, 1930). Its strong growth and profusion of semi-double, cupped flowers put it in the front rank of the yellow garden roses.

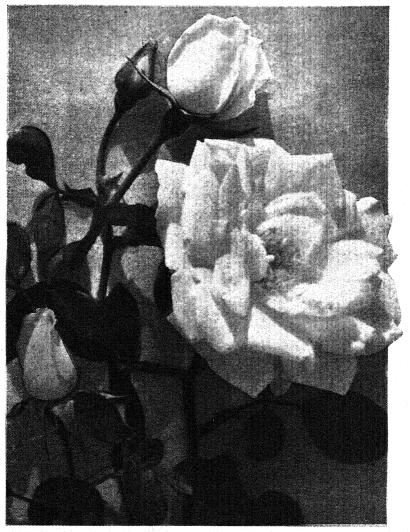
The long-pointed buds of Sonata, HT. (Van Rossem; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1942), are outstandingly beautiful in form and cochineal-red color. Both fragrance and foliage are good, though the plant is not a profuse bloomer. (Plant patent 732.)





THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, SONATA

The rose Sophie Thomas, CHT. (Thomas; int. H. & S., 1931), is a memorial to the fruitful hybridizer whose daughter is thus remembered. Good size and rich, unfading, deep yellow and salmon hues are joined to satisfactory fragrance in a moderately growing climber. Los Angeles is one of the parents.



THE CLIMBING HYBRID TEA ROSE, SOPHIE THOMAS

A great shrub to 12 feet is one of the Western China wild roses, Soulieana (Rosa Soulieana). It sometimes climbs, and its white flowers, with prominent stamens, are very beautiful in their profusion. Its possibilities for hybridization have not been seriously tested.

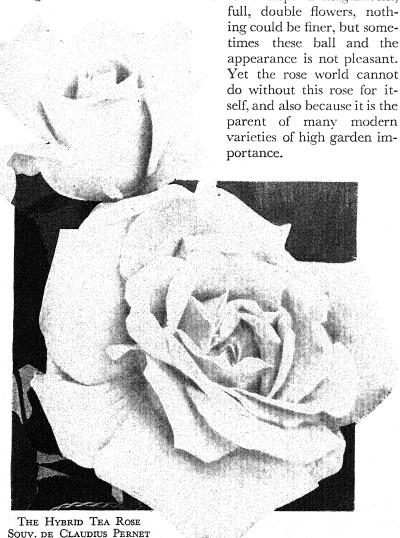
The true scarlet color of SOUTHPORT, HT. (McGredy, 1933), is its chief good feature. This variety makes a satisfactory bedding plant, for while the scentless blooms are a bit thin they provide a bright splash of color in the garden.



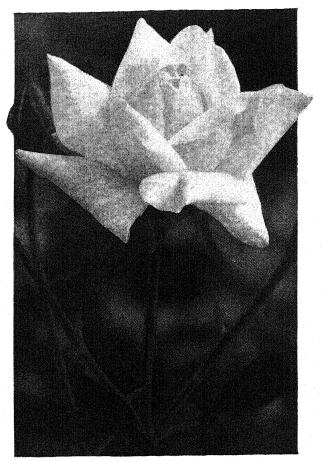
THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, SOUTHPORT

Of the Talisman sports, SOUVENIR, HT. (A. N. Pierson, 1930), is a leader, with all the good qualities of its parent, from which it has kept only the yellow hues. Very largely grown in winter indoors, it also does well in the garden. The amateur need not be greatly surprised when one of these sports in whole or in part resumes the hues of its parent. (Plant patent 25.)

Souv. DE CLAUDIUS PERNET, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1920), is a tantalizing rose. When in hot weather it develops its magnificent,



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THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, SOUV. DE JEAN SOUPERT

In memory of one of two sons given to World War I stands Souv. DE Georges Pernet, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1921), a truly notable rich pink-and-red rose of admirable garden habit. The man who more than any other modified the stream of modern roses, Mons. J. Pernet-Ducher, not only gave to the world this fine flower, but began the building up of yellow Hybrid Teas through Souv. de Claudius Pernet.

Another important memorial rose is Souv. DE JEAN SOUPERT, HT. (Soupert & Notting, 1929), a yellow-tinted variety of peculiar ex-

cellence for its blooms and its vigorous plant. If it had an "easy" name, such as Radiance or Talisman, its real value would long ago have given it a high place.

An old Bourbon rose, Souv. DE LA MALMAISON (Béluze, 1843), which was also called Queen of Beauty and Fragrance, is remembered for its fragrance and delicate flesh color. Its double blooms open out very flat and are freely borne on a vigorous plant.

It is hard luck that a very great rose has to be known by the clumsy name of Souv. De Mme. C. Chambard, HT. (C. Chambard; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1931), for it bears rich pink flowers of remarkably fine form, held above an excellent plant that does not bloom as freely as one might like.

The fine low shrub called the Scotch Rose in Europe and Asia is Spinosissima (Rosa spinosissima), and it is just as good in America. A rounded, 3- to 4-foot bush is covered with soft green leaves after its profuse early crop of white, sometimes pink or primrose blooms, which are followed by shining black fruit.

Spinosissima altaica (*Rosa spinosissima altaica*) was also called the Northern Cherokee Rose by the late W. C. Egan, because of the way in which its rounded plant is covered with beautiful white flowers in early spring. It is one of the finest dwarf shrubs for landscape use.

The writer's enthusiasm was aroused when first he saw Spring-Time, HPol. (H. & S.; int. Dreer, 1935). It is delightful because it seems to live its name in an abundance of semi-double, wild-rosepink appleblossom flowers, continuously produced. (Plant patent 268.)

When Spun Gold, HT. (McGredy; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1942), blooms it is very good but the plant is generally horrid. Some growers say that if the pruning shears are never used on it, the bush improves. (Plant patent 495.)

A German rose named in honor of a former treasurer of the American Rose Society, S. S. Pennock, HT. (Kordes, 1922), produces—but not very freely—superb large flowers of a light rose-pink with a yellow sheen. Each flower is an event on the day of its opening in any garden.

STARLITE, HT. (Nicolas; int. J. & P., 1940), is an exhibition variety with lovely white blooms, infrequently produced. (Plant patent 414.)



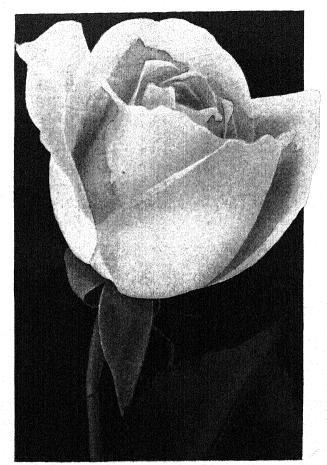
Many pleasing buds and large, open, fragrant flowers of the Killarney type, but much better, come on Sterling, HT. (E. G.

Hill Co., 1933). It is a continuous producer of large, long-pointed buds, which precede a brilliant pink, fragrant flower, each petal showing yellow at its base. The long stems add to the merit of this excellent pink rose. (Plant

patent 21.)



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, STERLING

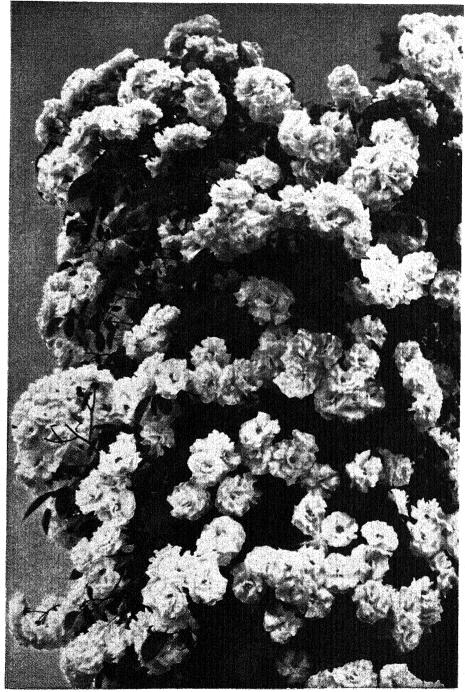


THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, STRATFORD

STRATFORD, HT. (Nicolas; int. Dixie Rose Nurs., 1936), combines the first Hybrid Tea, La France, with the highly esteemed Noisette, Maréchal Niel. The result is a rose of La France type, with its long-pointed bud maturing into an intensely fragrant, luminous pink flower. (Plant patent 160.)

Summer Snow, Pol. (C. H. Perkins; int. J. & P., 1938), is a Tausendschön descendant, producing semi-double, cupped, white flowers. It tends to bloom again in the fall. (Plant patent 416.)

SUNBURST, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1912), assumes many pleasing hues as it changes from cadmium-yellow to yellow-orange.



THE POLYANTHA ROSE, SUMMER SNOW

Sunday Best, CHP. (A. Clark; int. N. R. S. of Victoria, 1924), is a unique single rose of large size, brilliant red with white center, coming throughout a long spring season, and occasionally recurring. The name has seemed particularly fitting to the author, in whose garden it has often been "best" for several successive Sundays. Once seen, it is not easily forgotten.

Sungold, CHT. (Thomas; int. Armstrong Nurs., 1939), is a good climber with well-formed yellow flowers, slightly fragrant, on a strong plant. It has leathery, dark foliage.

Australia sends us Sunny South, HT. (A. Clark; int. N. R. S. of Victoria, 1918), which on a 4-foot plant blooms and blooms all season. Its deep pink flowers are in themselves particularly graceful. It is an admirable shrub rose.

Sunset Glory, HT. (Boerner; int. J. & P., 1947), is a sport of McGredy's Sunset with pastel tints of rose-pink and golden yellow. The 4-inch blooms are full-petaled.

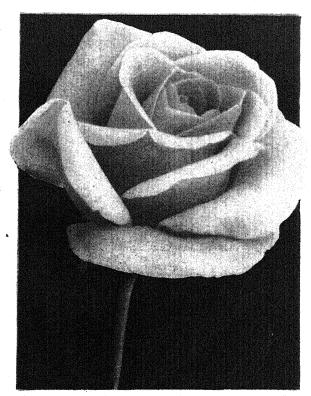
Reflecting its name is the dwarf Sunshine, Pol. (Robichon; int. Cutbush, 1927), which has found favor in some American gardens. Its buds and flowers are small, and like others of its class, quite lasting. The plant is not much above 6 to 9 inches in stature.

The potent but little-used Gigantea blood comes to us in Susan Louise, HG. (Adams; int. C. H. Stocking, 1929). It has as one of its parents that superb climber of the West Coast, Belle Portugaise, which is an upright-growing plant producing pink buds of astonishing length and great beauty on a plant with a very long reach, to 30 feet and more in a season.

Withheld from higher favor by its bothersome name is SUZANNE-MARIE RODOCANACHI, HP. (Lévêque, 1883), a fine June rose giving very large and full globular flowers of dark rosy cerise, shaded and varied. It is a true garden glory in its season, and worth having despite its cognomen.

Combining two important rose strains, SWEET ADELINE, HT. (J. H. Hill Co., 1929), produces long-pointed buds and large, semi-double flowers of rich rose-pink, on strong, single stems that are the ideal of the florist. (Plant patent 6.)

SWEET FAIRY, H. chinensis minima (de Vink; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1946), is the first miniature to bear flowers with rich rose perfume. Stems are long, and the color dark pink in the bud and apple-blossom in the open bloom.

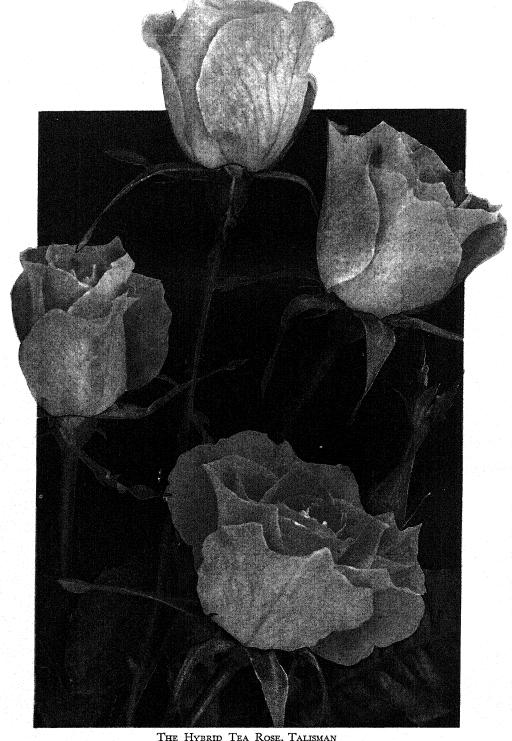


THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, SWEET SIXTEEN

The blended pink tones of Sweet Sixteen, HT. (Lammerts; int. Armstrong Nurs., 1943), are very pleasing. Slender buds open into fragrant, cactus-shaped blooms. The healthy foliage and vigorous growth recall the fact that President Herbert Hoover is one of its parents. (Plant patent 631.)

Starting with a complicated French name, Syracuse, HT. (Mallerin; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1930), was rechristened in the United States, for the city that has done the rose high honor in a great municipal garden. Syracuse is a very full, double rose; it is not very fragrant, but lasts long in its scarlet-crimson beauty as grown on an excellent plant.

One of the roses that may properly be said to have become a world variety is Talisman, HT. (Montgomery Co., 1929). Uniting the Ophelia and Pernet strains, it seemed also to develop merits in



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, TALISMAN [ 266 ]

individuality bred from these ancestors. In color, in form, and in habit it has proved most useful and desirable, and the promptness with which it assumes new color forms gives it an added significance, for there are many Talisman sports, most of them of high merit. (See Mary Hart, Souvenir, and others.)

A "Thousand Beauties" seem to be truly united in Tausendschön, R. (Schmidt, 1906), which as a Multiflora climber has gone round the world in the forty years since its origination. The double flower is attractive in all of its colorings, and the plant, with its smooth, thornless stems, is adaptable to many locations. It has also sported into the even pink Roserie and the Polyantha rose Echo. The parent variety is fine when grown as a pillar to 8 feet or less, and is most useful also for winter forcing in pots or tubs. The absence of thorns seems to give a special pliability to the shoots of this distinct variety.

Mention has heretofore been made of the hard-luck roses for frigid climates raised by Professor N. E. Hansen, of South Dakota. One of them, making a 6-foot plant, is named Tetonkaha, HRug. (Hansen, 1912), because one wild parent came from the Dakota lake of that name. A fine semi-double, fragrant bloom about 3 inches across comes plentifully when other roses freeze, for this hybrid endures 40 degrees minus with indifference.

The good rose President Herbert Hoover resembles Talisman in its disposition to sport. Of these sports, Texas Centennial, HT. (Watkins; int. Dixie Rose Nurs., 1935), which at first was called Red Hoover, is probably predominant. It was chosen as the Centennial flower of a great state, and its fine form and fragrance, as well as vigorous growth and persistent bloom, commend it wherever it is grown. (Plant patent 162.)

The golden hues of "Hoover" have associated themselves in Texas Gold, HT. (Wolfe, 1935), another sport particularly useful in the greenhouse. (Plant patent 135.) There is also a climbing form of "Hoover."

The Beacon, R. (W. Paul, 1922), is correctly named, for its single and occasionally semi-double flowers, in fiery scarlet about a white eye, shine like any lighthouse. An excellent pillar rose is this once-bloomer.

Long buds distinguish The Chief, HT. (Lammerts; int. Armstrong Nurs., 1940). The color varies from deep rose to flame, coral and copper. Rather weak growth is a drawback. (Plant patent 456.)



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, TEXAS CENTENNIAL

The thrilling 6-inch blooms of The Doctor, HT. (H. & S.; int. Dreer, 1936), have everything—rich satiny pink color, fragrance, and immense size. Careful selection of understocks is necessary to get a good plant. California plants on Ragged Robin are recommended.

To this writer it is exasperating to remember how The General, HT. (Pemberton, 1920), has been neglected while far less satisfactory red roses have been pushed. A large globular bud, in itself fine, opens to a high-centered mass of brilliant blood-red petals. Stocky and well-furnished is the excellent plant.

Just why the originator had to put The Queen Alexandra Rose, HT. (McGredy, 1918), in this letter of the alphabet by the prefixed article it is hard to understand. The good queen's rose, however, has a very large and brilliant rose-red bloom, with the yellow and orange suffusions coming from its Pernet parentage. It merited the gold medal given it by the National Rose Society.

THOR, LC. (Horvath; int. Wayside Gardens Co., 1940), bears huge 4-inch, crimson blooms that are extra double. Spicy fragrance adds to its all-round good qualities. The plant needs a season or two to establish itself, and is then very vigorous. (Plant patent 387.)

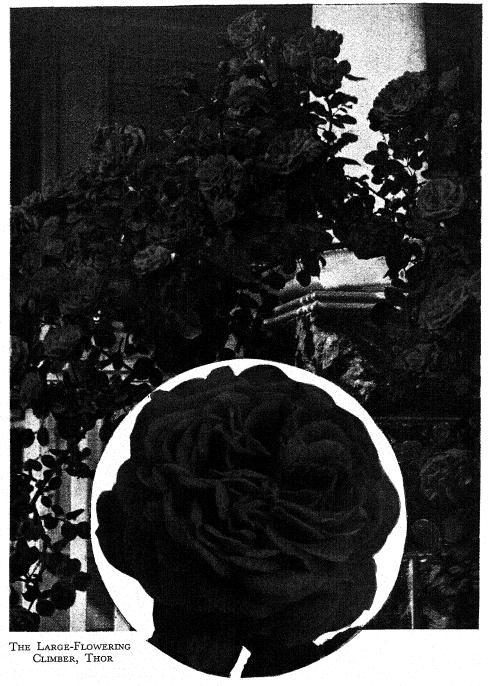
An entirely different rose is the Polyantha, Tip-Top (Lambert, 1909). The dainty little buds, long pointed and shapely, are yellow and white with rose tips, developing into a full bloom. A good plant keeps the blooms coming.

From Massachusetts comes Token, HT. (Montgomery Co., 1933). It is predominantly orange in its broad petalage and is much better in the greenhouse than in the garden. (Plant patent 95.)

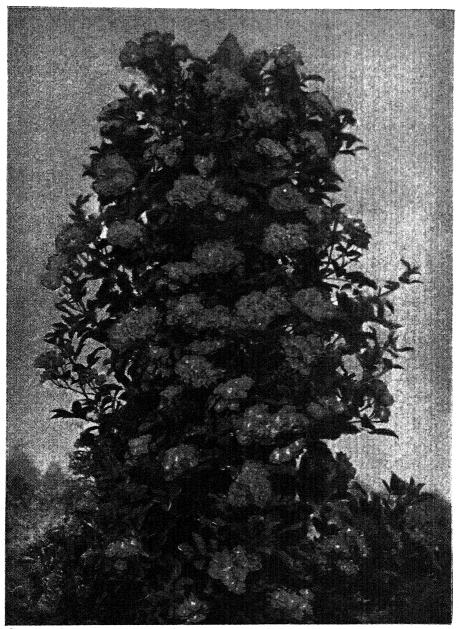
Tom Thumb, H. chinensis minima (J. de Vink; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1935), might almost be called "The Thimble Rose." This seedling of the diminutive Rouletti is similar to the parent but is a clean light crimson. It must be kept from rich soil in order to do its best. (Plant patent 169.)

One of the daintiest of the Polyanthas is TOPAZ (M. Tantau; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1935). Its tiny tinted buds are exquisite, and open to fine, pale yellow, double flowers. (Plant patent 300.)

TORCH, R. (de Ruiter; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1942), holds its rich orange-scarlet color very well. The 1-inch blooms are borne in clusters that make an extremely showy picture. Heavy rich green foliage clothes the long canes. (Plant patent 726.)



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THE RAMBLER ROSE, TORCH

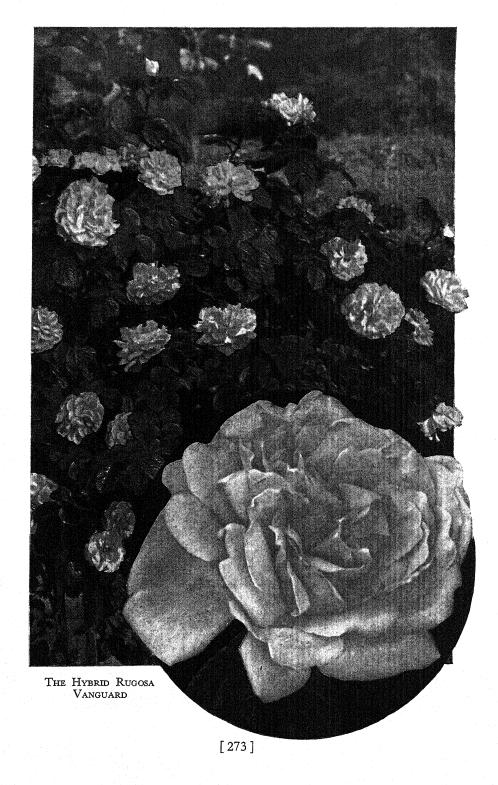


THE HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSE, ULRICH BRUNNER

The industrious German rose worker, Peter Lambert, has given us a series of Multiflora hybrids that form great, thorny bushes, belonging with the species roses. One of these he named for his home town, Trier, Semi-Cl. (1904). In June it has great masses of small, fragrant, semi-double, rosy white blooms in clusters on long stems.

Among the substantial sweet-scented June roses, Ulrich Brunner, HP. (A. Levet, 1882), is dominant, for it carries its size, fragrance, beauty, and adaptability into many thousands of gardens. The type it adequately represents ought to be much more considerably planted in gardens that need June roses for fragrance and splendor.

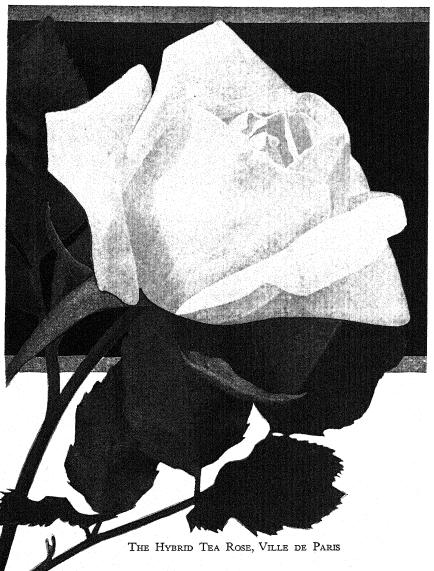
When the late G. A. Stevens produced Vanguard, HRug. (Stevens; int. J. & P., 1932), he believed it was the beginning of a new race of Rugosa hybrids of wider color-range than the excellent previous examples of what this great Japanese native could do for America. Vanguard takes the warm hues of one of its California parents, Miss Lolita Armour, into this lusty and vigorous class. It makes a great bush or heavy, not very tall climber.



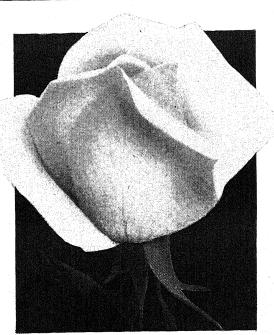


THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, VICTORIA HARRINGTON

Veilchenblau, R. (Schmidt, 1909), may be mentioned with execration, at least by this writer, because it is called "The Blue Rose." Accurately described it is "a shade of blue approaching magenta,"



and when applied to a rose that is about the worst color that could be imagined! The variety itself is a very strong Multiflora climber that has served excellently at times as an understock, and there are people who admire its profuse bloom.



THE AUSTRALIAN HYBRID TEA ROSE, WARRAWEE

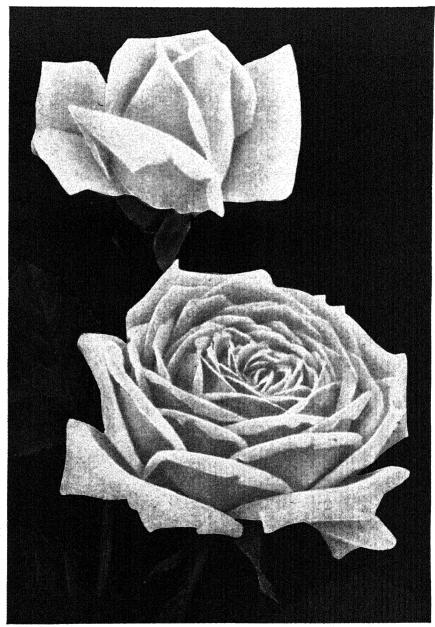
Another bicolor rose is Vera Allen, HT. (A. Dickson, 1939). Light pink and cream-colored flowers with mild scent are borne on a plant of moderate vigor and floriferousness.

One of the best of the red singles is Vesuvius, HT. (McGredy, 1923). The color—dark velvety crimson—is deeper than others of the type.

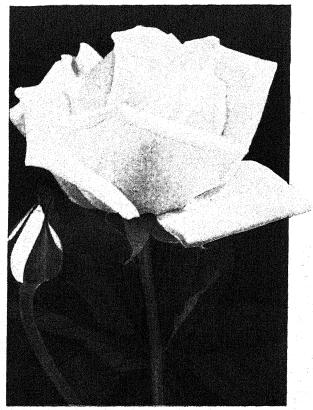
VICTORIA HARRINGTON, HT. (Thomas, 1931), is a posthumous contribution of the late Captain George C. Thomas, Jr. It is a large, richly red rose, with an attractive curving petal formation.

One of its originator's last additions to the rose world was VILLE DE PARIS, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1926). The growth is especially wiry and the leaves small and dark. It has the coloring of Souv. de Claudius Pernet without any of its faults, and deserved the Bagatelle Gold Medal that it received.

A union of several classes is Virginia, LC. (Nicolas; int. C.-P., 1934). In general it resembles that great Spanish climber, Mme. Grégoire Staechelin, in form, though the large, double, open flowers are a brilliant flame-color.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, WAVES



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, WHITE BRIANCLIFF

The species credited to eastern America as Virginiana (Rosa virginiana) has handsome glossy foliage and bright pink flowers, followed by red fruits.

Warrawee, HT. (Fitzhardinge; int. U. S. by C.-P., 1934), is an Australian rose. The word means "Rest Awhile" and is the name of the home of the originator, Mrs. Fitzhardinge. It might be described as an ideal clean, clear pink rose, with a lovely, pointed and freely produced bud, good fragrance, and many other merits. (Plant patent 140.)

Flowers of the Dame Edith Helen type are produced by WAVES, HT. (A. Dickson; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1944). They are fragrant, warm pink and the plants are strong growers with excellent foliage. (Plant patent 638.)

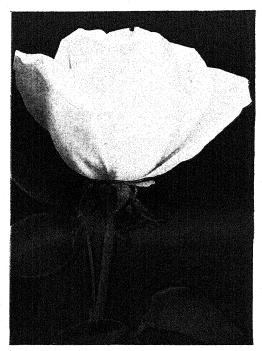


A SPLENDID BLOCK OF HYBRID TEAS IN A NURSERY

The rose W. Freeland Kendrick, HT. (Thomas; int. B. & A., 1920), with fine silvery white flowers, was named in compliment to a Philadelphia official. It is a rather remarkable blending of types. The plant often reaches to 5 feet in Pennsylvania.

WHITE BRIARCLIFF, HT. (Lens; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1932), also called Mme. Louis Lens, is important in greenhouse commerce. (Plant patent 108.)

From the famous Irish house of McGredy came White Ensign, HT. (McGredy, 1925), as a superior white rose. It has in some places scored success for its beauty of form and fine growth and bloom.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, WHITE KILLARNEY

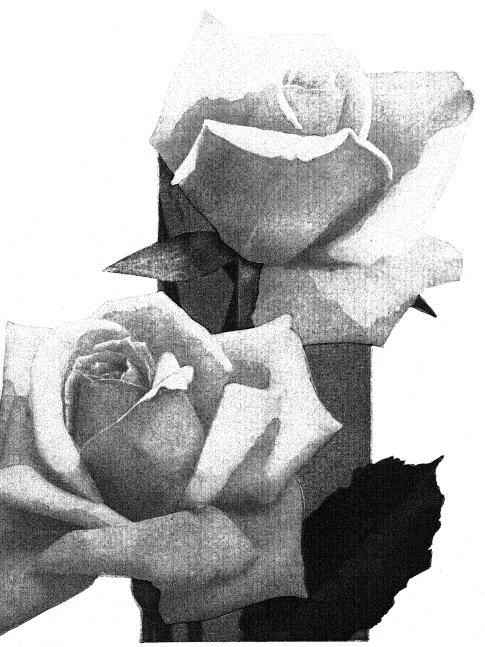
WHITE KILLARNEY, HT. (Waban Conservatories, 1909), is a fragrant white sport of Killarney with especially lovely buds.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET, T. (J. Cook, 1896), was a sport from its useful and very popular parent.

The natural sport from a great rose mother, White Ophelia, HT. (Cleveland Cut-Flower Co.; int. E. G. Hill Co. and Cleveland Cut-Flower Co., 1920), has been largely used by the greenhouse men.

A descriptive combination is the name Wichmoss, R. (Barbier, 1911), a low climber uniting mossy buds to the flexible growth of R. Wichuraiana. These well-mossed pink buds open to a pale blush-pink flower turning to white. The foliage and growth of the plant commend it where it can be protected against powdery mildew.

Surely a most creditable rose is Wichuraiana (Rosa Wichuraiana), first known in America as "the Memorial Rose" because the trailing plant with glistening green leaves and lovely white flowers made such an excellent ground-cover in cemeteries. It has been useful as the parent of an important race of large-flowering climbers.



THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, WILHELM KORDES

A notable German rosarian is celebrated in Wilhelm Kordes, HT. (Kordes, 1922), grown in his establishment in Holstein. It has size, fragrance, and the much-loved mingling of yellow and copper tints.

Well esteemed abroad, William Allen Richardson, N. (Vve. Ducher, 1878), is popular in climates where the Noisettes withstand frost. It was named for a deservedly famous Louisville (Ky.) rosarian of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and where it flourishes shows an abundance of double, fragrant, buff-yellow and apricot flowers on a vigorous, low climber.

The memory of a grand gardener is continued in WILLIAM C. Egan, LC. (Dawson; int. Hoopes, Bro. & Thomas, 1900). It is a flesh-pink, fragrant climber, raised by the late Jackson Dawson and named for the "Sage of Egandale." It is still regarded as an excellent Wichuraiana climber.

One of the greatest American seedsmen is remembered in William F. Dreer, HT. (H. & S., 1920), a daintily beautiful rose of the Los Angeles type, in sunset shades of pink and yellow.

Named for the efficient head of the National Botanical Garden in Washington was William R. Smith, T. (Bagg; int. E. G. Hill Co., 1908). It is still a largely grown and desirable Tea rose with qualities of hardiness not common in that class. Its real value can be measured when one considers the half-dozen aliases under which it has been sold. Among these are Blush Maman Cochet, Charles Dingee, Jeannette Heller, Maiden's Blush, President Smith, etc.

Perhaps the greatest of modern illustrated rose books is "The Genus Rosa," with its superb and accurate color presentation of rose species by Miss Ellen Willmott. For this fine rosarian Willmottiæ (Rosa Willmottiæ) from western China was named. It is a great and graceful shrub with fine foliage and beautiful light pink blooms.

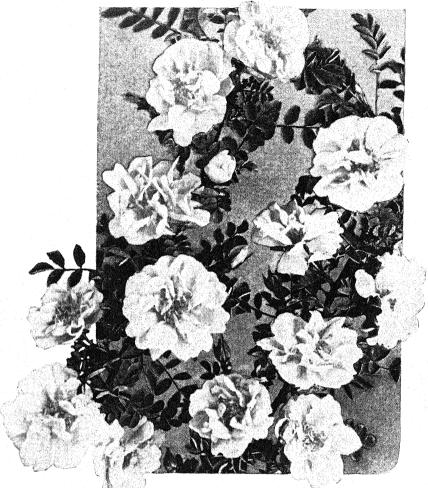
WILLOWMERE, HT. (Pernet-Ducher, 1913), was named for the Long Island home of Admiral Aaron Ward. It has charming pink and yellow shadings, deepening in some parts of the flowers, which are produced on vigorous, happy plants.

A fine 4-foot shrub is Woodsii (Rosa Woodsii), and its variety R. Woodsii Fendleri is better. Western United States to Mexico is the habitat. The pink to white flowers come in racemes.

Rich velvety crimson World's Fair, HPol. (Kordes; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1938), belongs in every garden. The spicily fragrant flowers



THE HYBRID POLYANTHA ROSE, WORLD'S FAIR



THE WESTERN CHINA NATIVE, XANTHINA

are more like Hybrid Teas and are borne on low, vigorous plants. This is the rose introduced at and named for the New York World's Fair in 1938. (Plant patent 362.)

Xanthina (Rosa xanthina) is one of the contributions of western China to American gardens. Coming in several forms, it provides very early an abundance of rather small, brilliantly yellow blooms amid daintily divided foliage on a husky and vigorous plant well able to care for itself among the spireas and hydrangeas of the shrubbery.



THE TYPE OF THE YELLOW RAMBLERS

The deep golden yellow of Yellow Gloria, HT. (Bertanzel, 1936), is very pleasing. The flowers are fragrant. (Plant patent 240.)

Yellow Rambler is a name that might be applied to at least a dozen hybrids, from Aglaia to Gardenia and Primrose. The color is needed among climbers, and there are varieties mentioned in this book that give it adequately to the garden.

YORK AND LANCASTER (Rosa damascena versicolor), D., is a very old rose. It was named by Nicholas Monardes in 1551, because its contrasting colors were worn during the bloody thirty years' Wars of the Roses between the Houses of York and Lancaster. It is of Damask parentage and its petals are sometimes white, sometimes red, and sometimes striped in both colors and in intervening shades. It has the fragrance of its class, and with well-nigh four centuries to its credit deserves at-

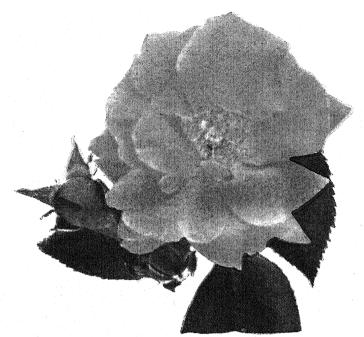




THE HYBRID TEA ROSE, YOSEMITE

tention not only for its pleasing flower quality but for its endurance and its memories.

From Dr. J. H. Nicolas came Yosemite, HT. (Nicolas; int. J. & P., 1934), with a large, long-pointed bud of scarlet shaded auburn, opening into a double, lasting red and orange flower with coral shadings. (Plant patent 109.)



THE BOURBON CLIMBER, ZEPHIRINE DROUHIN

YVONNE RABIER (Turbat, 1910) is about the best of the white Polyantha roses of the cluster type. It is a useful variety in a valuable class.

Mentioned as an old Bourbon climber, Zephirine Drouhin (Bizot, 1868), is of high value both for its thornless and vigorous habit of growth and for its very beautiful, deep rose, fragrant buds and flowers, which hold color until they drop cleanly. This variety and its sport, Kathleen Harrop, are highly commendable.

The deep dark crimson color of Zulu Queen, HT. (Kordes; int. U. S. by J. & P., 1939), gave this rose its name. It is darker than Crimson Glory but not so free a bloomer. (Plant patent 363.)

# Rose Varieties Classified

Roses mentioned in this book are listed below according to the class to which they belong.

HYBRID TEA ROSES (HT.)

Adoration, Alezane, Alice Harding, American Flagship, Ami Quinard, Angels Mateu, Anne Vanderbilt, Antoine Rivoire, Anzac, Autumn.

Barcelona, Better Times, Betty Uprichard, Blanche Mallerin, Bloomfield Abundance, Boudoir, Brandywine, Break o'Day, Briarcliff, Bright Wings, B. W. Price.

Caledonia, California, Cameo Pink, Captain Christy, Carillon, Cathrine Kordes, Cecil, Ceres, Charles K. Douglas, Charlotte Armstrong, Château de Clos Vougeot, Christopher Stone, Colin Kelly, Columbia, Commando, Comtesse Vandal, Condesa de Sástago, Crimson Glory, Crimson King, Cynthia Brooke.

Dainty Bess, Dame Edith Helen, Daylight, Debonair, Diamond Jubilee, Dicksons Centennial, Dicksons Red, Director Rubió, Don Rose, Douglas MacArthur, Dr. Kirk, Duchess of Wellington, Duquesa

de Penaranda.

Ecarlate, Eclipse, Edith Nellie Perkins, Editor McFarland, E. G. Hill, Elizabeth of York, Enchantment, Ernie Pyle, Eternal Youth, Étoile de France, Étoile de Hollande.

Fantasia, Fantastique, Feu Joseph Looy-mans, Feu Pernet-Ducher, Fiesta, Flam-

beau, Fred Edmunds.

Gaiety, General MacArthur, George Dickson, Girona, Gloaming, Glowing Sunset, Golden Dawn, Golden Diamond, Golden Emblem, Goldenes Mainz, Golden Frills, Golden Harvest, Golden Rapture, Golden State, Good News, Grande Duchesse Charlotte, Grange Colombe, Greer Garson, Grey Pearl, Gruss an Coburg, Gruss an Teplitz.

Heart's Desire, Hector Deane, Helios, Highland Park, Hill's America, Hinrich Gaede, Home Sweet Home, Horace

McFarland.

Innocence, Irish Beauty, Irish Elegance,

Irish Fireflame, Isobel.

Jim Todd, Joanna Hill, John Cook, Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Joyous Cavalier. Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria, Kardinal

Piffl, Katherine T. Marshall, Killarney, Killarney Brilliant, Killarney Double

White, Killarney Queen.

Lady Alice Stanley, Lady Ashtown, Lady Margaret Stewart, Lady Ursula, La France, Lal, Leonard Barron, Lily Pons, Lord Charlemont, Los Angeles, Louise Catherine Breslau, Lowell Thomas, Lucile Supreme, Lucy Nicolas, Luis Brinas.

Magic Red, Mandalay, Margaret Mc-Gredy, Mari Dot, Mark Sullivan, Mary Gedy's Mart Bott, Mark Stillvalt, Mary Countess of Hehester, Mary Hart, Mary Margaret McBride, Max Krause, McGredy's Ivory, McGredy's Peach, McGredy's Salmon, McGredy's Scarlet, McGredy's Sunset, McGredy's Triumph, McGredy's Yellow, Melody, Mirandy, Miss America, Miss Clipper, Miss Cynthia Forde, Miss Person Theor May Abel Chetespay Miss Rowena Thom, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Mme. Butterfly, Mme. Caroline Testout, Mme. Charles Mallerin, Mme. Chiang Kaishek, Mme. Cochet-Cochet, Mme. Colette Martinet, Mme. Edouard Herriot, Mme. Henri Guillot, Mme. Jean Gaujard, Mme. Joseph Perraud, Mme. Jules Bouché, Mme. Léon Pain, Mme. Marie Curie, Mme. Segond Weber, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Mrs. Arthur Robert Waddell, Mrs. Charles Bell, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Mrs. Erskine Pembroke Thom, Mrs. Franklin Dennison, Mrs. Henry Bowles, Mrs. Henry Morse, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Mrs. H. M. Eddie, Mrs. Lovell Swisher, Mrs. Miniver, Mrs. Paul R. Bosley, Mrs. Pierre S. du Pont, Mrs. Sam McGredy, Mrs. Wakefield Christie-Miller, M. S. Hershey, My Mary-

Narzisse, National Flower Guild, Neige Parfum, New Yorker, Night, Nigrette, Norman Lambert, Numa Fay, Nuntius

Ophelia, Orange Nassau.

Padre, Painted Lady, Pan America, Panorama, Peace, Peachblow, Pearl Harbor, Pearl S. Buck, Pedrálbes, Phyllis Gold, Picture, Pink Beauty, Pink Dawn, Pink Diamond, Pink Satin, Poinsettia, President Herbert Hoover, President Macia, Prima Donna, Prince Bernhard.

Radiance, Radiant Beauty, Radio, Ramon Bach, Rapture, Red Boy, Red-Letter Day, Red Radiance, Rev. F. Page-Roberts, Rex Anderson, Richard E. West, Richmond, Rochester, Rome Glory, Ronsard, Rosaleen Dunn, Rose Bampton, Rose d'Or, Rose Marie, Roslyn, Rouge Mallerin,

Rubaiyat.

Santa Anita, Saturnia, Senator Joe T. Robinson, Sensation, Sentinel, Shades of Autumn, Shangri-La, Shot Silk, Show Girl, Signora, Snowbird, Sœur Thérèse, Sonata, Southport, Souvenir, Souvenir de Claudius Pernet, Souvenir de Georges Pernet, Souvenir de Jean Soupert, Souvenir de Mme. C. Chambard, Spun Gold, S. S. Pennock, Starlite, Sterling, Stratford, Sunburst, Sunny South, Sunset Glory, Sweet Adeline, Sweet Sixteen, Syracuse.

Talisman, Texas Centennial, Gold, The Chief, The Doctor, The General, The Queen Alexandra Rose, Token.

Vera Allen, Vesuvius, Victoria Harring-

ton, Ville de Paris.

Warrawee, WAVES, W. Freeland Kendrick, White Briarcliff, White Ensign, White Killarney, White Ophelia, Wilhelm Kordes, William F. Dreer, Willowmere.

Yellow Gloria, Yosemite.

Zulu Queen.

#### TEA ROSES (T.)

Duchesse de Brabant. Lady Hillingdon.

Marie van Houtte, Mlle. Franziska Krüger.

Papa Gontier, Perle des Jardins. White Maman Cochet, William R. Smith.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES (HP.) American Beauty, Arrillaga.

Baron de Bonstetten, Baroness Rothschild.

Frau Karl Druschki.

Général Jacqueminot, Gloire de Chédane-Guinoisseau.

Henry Nevard. J. B. Clark.

Magna Charta, Mme. Albert Barbier, Mrs. John Laing.

Paul Neyron, Prince Camille de Rohan.

Roger Lambelin. Suzanne-Marie Rodocanachi.

Ulrich Brunner.

#### POLYANTHA ROSES (Pol.)

Chatillon Rose, China Doll.

Eblouissant, Evelyn Thornton. Gloire du Midi, Gloria Mundi, Golden Salmon, Greta Kluis.

Johanna Tantau.

Katharina Zeimet, Koralle.

Lady Reading.

Maman Turbat, Marie Pavic, Marionette, Miss Edith Cavell, Mme. Norbert Levavasseur, Mrs R. M Finch.

Orléans Rose

Pink Bountiful, Pinkie, Pinocchio.

Summer Snow, Sunshine.

Tip-Top, Topaz.

Yvonne Rabier.

### HYBRID POLYANTHA ROSES (HPol.)

Adolf Grille Anne Mette Poulsen. Baby Château, Betty Prior. Cécile Brunner, Chatter, Cheer. Donald Prior.

Ellen Poulsen, Else Poulsen.

Garnette, Geranium Red, Goldilocks, Gruss an Aachen.

Holstein.

Improved Lafayette.

Joyous.

Karen Poulsen, Kirsten Poulsen. Lafayette, Little Miss Muffett.

Mexico, Mrs. Dudley Fulton.

Permanent Wave, Pink Gruss an Aachen, Poulsen's Copper, Poulsen's Pink, Poulsen's Yellow, Red Pinocchio, Red Ripples, Red Sweetheart, Rose Elfe.

Salmon Spray, Smiles, Snowbank, Springtime.

World's Fair.

#### LARGE - FLOWERING CLIMBING ROSES (LC.)

Albéric Barbier, Albertine, Alida Lovett.

Bess Lovett, Blaze, Breeze Hill. Carpet of Gold, Chaplin's Pink Climber, Christine Wright, City of York, Climb-

ing American Beauty, Coralie. Dream Girl, Dr. Huey, Dr. J. H. Nicolas,

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Easlea's Golden Rambler, Emily Gray.

Flash. Glenn Dale, Golden Glow.

Jacotte, Jean Lafitte, June Morn.

King Midas.

Léontine Gervais, Le Rêve, Little Compton Creeper, Long John Silver. Mary Lovett, Mary Wallace, Mrs.

Arthur Curtiss James.

New Dawn.

Paul Noël, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Primrose, Purity.

Romeo, Royal Scarlet Hybrid, Ruth Alexander.

Sargent, Shenandoah, Silver Moon.

Thor. Virginia.

William C. Egan.

#### RAMBLER ROSES (R.)

American Pillar, Aviateur Blériot. Baronesse van Ittersum, Bloomfield

Courage. Chevy Chase, Climbing Summer Snow.

Dawson, Dorothy Perkins.

Evangeline, Excelsa.

Gardenia, Ghislaine de Feligonde, Gruss an Freundorf

Heart of Gold, Hiawatha.

Ile de France.

Lady Gay, Lady Godiva, Leuchtstern. Milky Way, Mrs. M. H. Walsh.

Oriflame.

Ruby Queen. Tausendschön, The Beacon, Torch. Veilchenblau. Wichmoss.

#### SPECIES ROSES

Acicularis, Austrian Copper (Fœtida). Banksiæ, Blanda. Canina, Carolina, Centifolia, Chinensis. Damascena.

Ecæ, Eglanteria. Fœtida.

Gallica. Hugonis.

Lævigata, Lheritieranea.

Moschata, Moyesii, Multibracteata, Multiflora, Multiflora cathayensis.

Nutkana.

Odorata, Odorata gigantea.

Palustris, Pomifera.

Rouletti, Rubrifolia, Rugosa.

Setigera, Soulieana, Spinosissima, Spinosissima altaica.

Wichuraiana, Willmottiæ, Woodsii. Xanthina.

#### CLIMBING HYBRID TEA ROSES (CHT.)

Billy Boiler, Black Boy. Captain Thomas, Climbing Crimson Glory, Countess of Stradbroke.

Daydream.

Mercedes Gallart, Mrs. Whitman Cross. Nora Cuningham.

Paul's Lemon Pillar.

Reveil Dijonnais.

Scorcher, Sophie Thomas, Sungold.

#### HYBRID PERPETUAL CLIMBING ROSES (CHP.)

Mme. Grégoire Staechelin.

Rosella. Sunday Best.

### HYBRID RUGOSA ROSES (HRug.)

Blanc Double de Coubert. Conrad Ferdinand Meyer.

Dr. Eckener, Dr. E. M. Mills.

F. J. Grootendorst.

Max Graf, Mme. Georges Bruant.

Nova Zembla.

Pink Grootendorst.

Sarah Van Fleet, Schneezwerg.

Tetonkaha. Vanguard.

HYBRID SETIGERA ROSES (HSet.)

Baltimore Belle. Doubloons.

Mabelle Stearns.

Queen of the Prairies.

#### HYBRID GIGANTEA ROSES (HG.)

Belle Portugaise.

Kitty Kininmonth. Susan Louise.

#### HYBRID FŒTIDA ROSES (HFt)

Harison's Yellow.

Persian Yellow. Star of Persia.

#### NOISETTE ROSES (N.)

Maréchal Niel.

Rêve d'Or.

William Allen Richardson.

#### CHINA ROSES (C.)

Birdie Blye.

Ducher.

Fabvier.

Hermosa, Hofgärtner Kalb.

### EVERBLOOMING SEMI-CLIMBING

ROSES (Evbl. Semi-Cl.) Bloomfield Culmination, Bloomfield Dainty, Bloomfield Discovery, Bloomfield Fascination, Bloomfield Mystery,

Bloomfield Rocket.

Danaë. Mrs. George C. Thomas.

#### SHRUB ROSES

Hon. Lady Lindsay.

Nevada.

Pike's Peak.

Schoener's Nutkana.

#### BOURBON ROSES (B.)

Kathleen Harrop.

Souv. de la Malmaison.

Zephirine Drouhin.

#### HYBRID MOSCHATA ROSES (HMs.)

Golden Moss. Prosperity.

#### GALLICA ROSES (G.)

Rosa Mundi.

#### MULTIFLORA ROSES (Mlt.)

Auguste Kordes.

Crimson Rambler

Prinses van Oranje.

#### HYBRID CHINENSIS MINIMA ROSES

Baby Gold Star.

Midget.

Pixie.

Sweet Fairy.

Tom Thumb.

MISCELLANEOUS

Comtesse de Murinais (M.); Gloire de Dijon (CT.); Gloire des Rosomanes (CC); Lady Penzance (HSb.); Mermaid (HBc); Mme. Plantier (HAlba); Mme. Sancy de Parabère (Alp.); Oratam (HD.); Rose des Peintres (Cent.); Trier (Semi-Cl); York and Lancaster (D.).

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